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THE WEDDING MARCH.

Softly, softly stir the chorus,
Louder let the organ peal.
Tenderly along the alsles
Let the golden music steal.
Hush, she comes, the radiant bride,
Swell the glorious tone s with pride.
See, her veil about her floats,
Thrill the gentle minor notes.

Every heart is hers this day:
Flowers before her feet are cast,
Stepping on her maiden way,
Stepping from her sheltered past.
May the years before her be
Full of bliss and loyalty;
May he whom she takes, this hour,
Guard her with his manhood's power.

Heaven bless this fairest maid;
Lift your voices myriad-blent,
Organ, by a master played.
Tell of peace and long content.
May these wedded hearts be leal,
God himself their union seal,
And his presence evermore
Dwell within their happy door.
—Margaret E. Sangster in Every Where.

WHEN BABY PRAYS.

When baby by her crib at night
Enfolds her little hands to pray—
Dear little hands so soft and white—
I listen while the sweet lips say:
"Now, I'ay me down to s'eep,
I p'ay the Lord my soul to teep;"
And, listening, years are backward rolled—
The past is as a tale untold.

And, standing by my mother mild—
Dear mother, with your hair of white—
Again I am a little child,
And say again, as yesternight:
"If I should die before I wate,
I p'ay the Lord my soul to tate;"
And half it seems in baby's plea
The olden faith comes back to me.

Ah, me! I know my faith is but
A phantom of the long ago;
Yet, when my babe, with eyelids shut,
Repeats the words I used to know;
"Now I lay me down to s'eep,
I p'ay the Lord my soul to teep."
Some way, some way, the world-doubts flee;
The old, sweet faith comes back to me.

It comes again, the old, sweet faith;
It is my own, it is my own.
And doubt has fled, the gloomy wraith,
Before a baby's words alone;
"If I s'ould die before I wate,
I p'ay the Lord my soul to tate;"
So, for baby's lisping plea,
My thanks, dear Lord, my thanks to Thee.
—A. J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Examiner.

MOTHERHOOD.

The night throbs on, but let me pray, dear Lord!
Crush off his name a moment from my mouth.
To Thee my eyes would turn, but they go back,
Back to my arm beside me where ne lay—
So little, Lord, so little and so warm!

I cannot think that Thou hadst need of him!
He is so little, Lord, he cannot sing.
He cannot praise Thee; all his life had learned
Was to hold fast my kisses in the night.

Give him to me—he is not happy there:
He had not felt his life; his lovely eyes
Just knew me for his mother, and he died.

Hast Thou an angel there to mother him?
I say he loves me best—if he forgets,
If Thou allow it that my child forgets
And runs not out to meet me when I come—

What are my curses to Thee? Thou hast heard
The curse of Abel's mother, and since then
We have not ceased to threaten at Thy throne,
To threat and pray Thee that Thou hold them still
In memory of us.

See Thou tend him well,
Thou God of all the mothers! If he lack
One of his kisses—ah, my heart, my heart,
Do angels kiss in heaven? Give him back!

Forgive me, Lord, but I am sick with grief,
And tired of tears and cold to comforting.
Thou art wise I know, and tender, aye, and good.
Thou hast my child and he is safe in Thee,
And I believe—

Ah, God, my child shall go
Orphaned among the angels! All alone,
So little and alone! He knows not Thee;
He only knows his mother—give him back!
—Josephine Dodge Daskam in Scribner's.

WOMAN'S INVENTION FOR WOMEN'S USE

The picture shows a woman's invention for women's use, Minnie M. Catlin, of New York City, being the patentee.

In a device of this kind it is very desirable to have the moistener readily detachable from the broom, to permit it to be cleansed and moistened. It is also desirable to have the device exert a slight presure on the ends of the straws, to serve as a bridle for sweeping very dusty carpets. With these ends in view this moistener consists of a band of sponge, mounted on a binding strip of heavy cloth. Provision is made for adjusting the band to fit brooms of any size, and at any desired height from the floor.

When in use the moistening strip may be dipped in water and then bound around the broom, or it may be applied first and the broom held in a bucket of water until the sponge has become saturated. In sweeping a small quantity of the water will constantly trickle from the sponge to the straws, thus laying the dust and assisting in cleaning the floor. When it is necessary to apply a liquid preparation for destroying moths or other insects this arrangement should prove especially desirable.

A Woman Explorer.

Miss Celeste J. Miller enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to travel through South America alone. She has lately completed her second tour of the globe, traveling entirely alone. While in South America she sailed 1,000 miles on the La Plata river, and visited all the large cities of Brazil. Among the souvenirs brought back were a dozen handkerchiefs resembling point lace and worked with the finest linen thread manufactured in South America.

Thoughtful.

"William," said the lady of the house, "will you mail these invitations for me the first thing in the morning?"

"Going to give a party?"

"I have engaged a new kitchen girl for the first of next week and I thought I would show her that we start with no ill-feeling by giving a pink tea for her Monday afternoon."

QUEER MARRIAGE RITES IN RUSSIA

The Bride Weeps for a Week Before the Ceremony, and in Many Cases Presents Her Husband a Whip to Chastise Her, if She Needs It.

Weddings in Russia are very expensive, the father of the bride often spending his lifetime saving for his daughter's dowry and marriage festivities, notwithstanding that in many provinces the "wedding conductor" and bridesmen ofter bear a portion of the expense.

Russian marriages are not made in heaven, but on the spot by go-betweens, who are in many cases godparents. The matter of the dowry, etc., being arranged, the young people are consulted, and, if there is any strenuous objection on either side, the negotiations frequently fall through, but as a rule children, and particularly girls, are too well brought up to set up direct opposition to the will of their parents.

Short engagements are the rule, and the wedding follows hard upon the betrothal, which is almost as sacred and binding as the marriage ceremony. Nearly all marry young; girls at the age of 16 and young men at 18. Up to the day of her marriage the Russian peasant girl wears her long, thick hair plaited in one braid down her back. On her wedding morn it is either cut short or divided in two braids and wound around her head, over this the mother-in-law puts a small red cap, which ties behind and is the badge of her new condition.

The entire week previous to the wedding is given over to festivities in both families. In some parts of the country the bridegroom-elect is allowed to spend as much time as he likes with his betrothed, going to her house nearly every day and remaining until it is time to close the house at night.

Usually the bride and her friends, who come one afternoon a week make the entire trousseau, and woe betide her if any mistake is made, for nothing is so certain to bring misery and unhappiness in her new life as to have any of the stitches unpicked.

The bridegroom presents the wedding costume. A bride's dowry consists besides her wardrobe, in quantities of linen, kitchen utensils, silver tea and dinner service, carpets, curtains, etc. If a wife die without children the greater portion of her dowry may be claimed by the family. Very few wedding presents are given.

May is an unlucky month for weddings, and they never take place on Tuesdays or Thursdays, because the one is the eve of the day on which Christ was sold and the other the eve of Friday when he was crucified. Saturday is also tabooed, because it is the evere of the holy Sabbath.

During the week previous to the wedding the bride goes about in a most dolorous manner, weeping and wailing in stentorian tones and entreating her relatives to break the engagement and not to send her away into a land of strangers—even though she be going no further than the next street. The last evening before the wedding all her girl friends come to take leave of her. There is a very pretty ceremony attached to this evening, which may be the one from which the custom of making gifts to the bridesmaids was derived. The bride brings out a parcel, which she opens, and discloses all the robbins, flowers, etc., which she has heretofore worn on her hair; these she distributes among her friends, each being considered a souvenir of good luck, when there are not enough to go around they are cut in two or three pieces.

Marriages always take place in the church; the guests gathered around a temporary altar in the center decorated with flowers. As the Russian churches have no seats, this is very convenient.

The attendants are all men, who hold the bride's gloves when she removes them to exchange rings; carry home for her the piece of red carpet upon which she knelt to receive the nuptial benediction; distribute money to the poor in her name; make a collection for the musicians, and one of them always dances the first quadrille with her.

The groom's best man goes with him to the church, and then makes haste to fetch the bride. She being prepared to leave the house, falls on her knees before her parents and begs them to forgive whatever offenses she may have committed against them. They raise her up, kiss her, and offer her bread and salt as typifying the necessities of life.

When she leaves they do not close the door behind her, which indicates that their house is still her home.

At a stated point in the ceremony two golden crowns are held above the heads of bride and groom by the attendants, these are thrice exchanged at the command of the priest, and it is very funny to see what desperate efforts the men make to keep the crowns from touching the bride's head, which would be a sign of very bad luck indeed. Whichever touches the red carpet first when the pair kneels will have the upper hand in all matters during their married life.

Having exchanged rings, the priest clasps their hands and leads them three times around the altar in token of the trinity, the bride and groom and all the others bearing lighted candles, decorated with ribbons. There is a superstition that the one whose taper has burned the slower will outlive the other.

The candles are supposed to have reference to the lamps which the virgins carried when they went forth to meet the bridegroom (Matthew xxv.). They drink wine out of the same glass as a sign that they will share the cup of eternal life.

The ceremony concluded, the bride is taken to the home of her husband, where she is met and welcomed by his parents.

He then asks the wife to remove his boots, telling her there is a purse in one and a whip in the other, and that she must take her choice; if she first finds the purse she is very happy, but if she chances to take off the one containing the whip she is apt to receive a blow from it. Sometimes the bride strikes her husband with the boot after having taken it off as a protest against the idea of her inferiority in the act.

In some provinces the father gives his daughter a blow with a whip on her wedding morn, and then hands it over to the new husband, saying it is now his privilege to use it.

In another part of Russia the bride has ready on her bridal day a whip which she herself made and which she gives into her husband's hands, telling him at the same time she hopes he will reprimand and punish her when she needs it.

Anciently, in some portions of Russia the bride was crowned with a garland of wormwood, which typified the bitterness of the married state, frequently now the priest sprinkles on her head a handful of hops with the wish that she may be as fruitful as that plant. Sometimes an official of the church, clad in a rough goatskin cloak, accompanies the bridal pair to their home, praying that they may have as many children as there are hairs in the coat.

Divorce is unknown in Russia. The laws forbid a fourth marriage of widow or widower, a third is considered somewhat improper and demands a penance of five years' exclusion from holy communion, while even for a second marriage two years' penance must be done.—Laura B. Starr in the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Hurnussing," the Disk Throwing Game of the Swiss

The mountaineers of Switzerland are fond of outdoor sports—competitive tests of strength and agility. Among these sports that of "hurnussing" seems to be the one least known outside of the little republic, but an attempt is about to be made to introduce it in the United States. The "hurnuss" is a small disk, about two inches in diameter, much thicker in the middle than at the ends.

When the game begins the "hurnuss" is laid on the raised end of a beam, whose other end rests on the ground, the disk being placed so that its rim projects over the beam end. A sharp stroke with a rudderlike stick on the projecting end of the disk sends the latter high up into the air. The players are divided into two parties, hitters and catchers, the endeavor of the latter being to intercept the flying "hurnuss" by throwing short-handled flat shovels up into the probable line of its flight and then catch the intercepted falling disk with the hands.

To insure to the catchers a point the catching must be done within a marked space, beginning about twenty yards from the hitters, widening more and more without limit ahead. If the "hurnuss" be not caught it counts a point for the hitters; if caught, one for the catchers. Whenever the disk falls three times in succession outside of the marked space the hitter is "out," also when the "hurnuss" is caught. So soon as all the hitters are out the catchers take their places. Whichever party makes the most points is declared the winner.

How difficult it is to catch a "hurnuss" may be guessed from the fact that the small disk is often pitched twenty yards high and two hundred yards away; yet practiced players manage to bring it down by throwing their queer shovels up in the way of its flights.—New York Herald.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DREADS COMPOSITION

The only thing that unnerves President Roosevelt is literary composition. He brings to the task of writing a book the same absorbing and untiring energy that he displays in warfare, the chase and political campaigning; the work is necessarily confining, and prolonged confinement and close occupation becomes irksome and debilitating to a man of robust build and sanguine temperament, accustomed to being much in the open air. It suits some people perfectly. One well-known author of my acquaintance, not far from 70 years of age, works in his library from 12 to 15 hours a day, setting foot outdoors but once a week; yet he has never known a day's illness, and is one of the least nervous men in America. Sedentary occupation agrees with him; he thrives on it. Not so the President; yet with characteristic grit he has faced the ordeal of authorship to such good purpose that a dozen works from his pen have made their appearance within the past 19 years. And this in the course of an arduous public career covering almost the entire period of his literary activity.—Joseph B. Gilder, in the Critic.

Curious Geographical Globe.

One of the most interesting relics in the world has just been placed in the building of the Academy of Sciences at Tsarskoe-Selo.

It is a geographical globe, eleven feet in diameter, and it is made of copper. It was commenced in the year 1654 and was completed ten years later during the reign of Duke Frederick of Holstein. The globe represents the earth and the interior the celestial spheres of the world. There is a door giving access to the interior of the globe, and in the centre is a round table, which is so large that twelve persons can easily sit around it. By means of old fashioned but reliable mechanism the globe can be made to revolve upon its axis.

This curious relic weighs about three and a half tons. Ever since it was made it has been regarded as entirely unique in its way, and, though its value for geographical purposes is not now very great, it is still prized by scientists as a striking evidence of the interest which was taken in geographical matters two and a half centuries ago.—New York Herald.

The BACK-WOODS-MAN

A Story of the Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER XXXII—BEACRAFT SPEAKS.

I cannot as I would, convey to you the thoughts that possessed me as I sat there on that bleak fall afternoon awaiting Beacraft's return from the mysterious land of dreams. My eyes hardly left his face. Several times I was frightened nearly out of my wits by the fear that he had ceased breathing. In truth, he did at times seem more like a dead man than a live one. Owing to the affection of the nasal passages, ever an accompaniment of this dread disease, he seemed unable to breath through his nose, and lay with open mouth. At times, he gurgled and half strangled in his efforts to get breath. At other times, and especially after one of those strangling periods, he drew in a deep breath and with a sigh like that accompanying death, expelled it. Then for a space of a minute he would lie without motion and it seemed as if he never would catch breath again. Just as twilight was reminding me that I must soon light a torch or sit in darkness, he suddenly awoke. He was much better. I could see that and felt greatly encouraged. I gave him a drink and some gruel, for which he seemed grateful. After that I fixed his bed so that he lay easier.

Then he closed his eyes and I thought him sleeping. He was not, however, for I soon saw tears forcing themselves out upon his swollen cheeks and running down each side his narrow temples. Suddenly he opened his eyes:

"Yer name's Fisher. Did I tell ye? I lied that time I said 'twuz Ehlerson."

"No. You didn't tell me exactly, Beacraft. I inferred as much though, from what you said awhile back—before you slept. And so my father was a judge?"

"Yesser! An' a good one, too. Ef he'd a lived, I might a ben diffrunt from what I be. But that ain't the story. Gimme a little o' that firewater, will ye? I'm weaker'n a cat."

I mixed him a generous allowance and slowly fed it to him from a wooden spoon which I had whittled out. It seemed to brace him up amazingly, and in a low whining voice, but now well above a whisper, he went on.

"Yer father was Judge Donald Fisher, of Fisher's Corners, near Staunton, in Varginny. He an' his brother—Major Duncan 'twas arterwards, kim in thar when they wuz boys 'long o' yer grandfather, who come the time Squire Burden got the big grant from Lord Halifax. That grant o' five hundred thousand acres I mean. Never heerd o' that, did ye. No. Of course ye hain't. Well, I'll tell ye 'bout it an' all yer people so's to relieve yer mind. I'll tell ye right now, though"—here the old wolfish glitter came back into his eyes—"ye'd a never got it even me big whippin, ner yet by burnin'. Ye look too much like yer uncle the major, when ye take the sets. Damn him, anyway! But you be yer father's own boy. That ain't any use o' denyin' that. This takin' care o' me, is one o' his tricks all over again. I remember well the time he sent his own doctor to pick the slugs outen my ole dad's back, what the ole man got from a gun in the hands o' one o' the judge's niggers, when the ole man was a totin' off a hog one night. Wasn't nothin' compelled him to do that, fer he wuz judge o' that deestrict an' sides, nobody'd made any fuss ef the ole man had a died. Same down thar as he wuz up here in .he valley—jest ornery an' no 'count.

"Well! Yer go back a bit—yer father an' uncle kim in 'bout 1735, twenty-one year 'fore you wuz born. They're o' Scotch descent an' you're 'bout as good a strain o' Scot as there is in these colonies. Yer father's grandfather was a brother o' Mary Fisher, who kim over from the ole country 'bout one hundred and twenty-five years ago, made such a stir up around Boston town and finerly founded the Quaker society in this country. Yer father'n uncle kim inter the Shanydo either in 1735 or 6—I dunno which. Any way, they wuzn't growed up. Both on 'em wuz sent back down the river ter be eddicated. Yer father kim back a lawyer an' yer uncle a surveyor, but he gin up surveyin' an' went inter business in Staunton, 'long 'bout wuz up here in the valley—jest ornery 1750. You're the picter o' yer uncle. That's the reason I hated ye so as ye begun to grow up. You're a little brawnier'n what he was an' ye git that spring o' yeer'n from yer mother's people. She wuz Scot, too. Ye orter be better lookin' ye be, fer I swar, yer father wuz a hansum man an' yer mother wuz the purtiest girl I ever see. I never see her but twict, but she was tall an' slim, with bright eyes, ravin' black hair an' white teeth. Her father was a Scot Highlander, kim over with one o' Burden's Hundred Famblys an' I never see one o' them MacGregors what couldn't jump the height o' their head. Male or female—made no diffrunce. When I first noticed you, you wuz a norphan. Ye see 'long in 1758 or thereabouts, small pox swep' through the valley. Some Injuns brung it over the mountains an' some Irish brung it up the river. It's allus hangin' 'round the Injuns 'n Irish. I expec thars whar I got it this time. 'Bout four week ago I wuz over to tri an' put up some o' them Squatcheese tramps to go over to Sullivan's army an' spread it. There or four cases jest comin' down with it. Ef I cu'd a got them to go over an' pass 'emselves off as Oneidys an' mix through the army purty well, I'd a fixed you fellers, wouldn't I?" Here he chuckled and appeared more like his own evil self, than he had since the sickness came upon him.

"Ye see I thought I'd had it, too, that time yer father'n mother died with it. I wuz sick an' even my own mother—she 'at I git my name frum—she wuz a livin' with ole Hans yit—they all left me. I wuz sick an' outen my head a few days but I kim out all right. Must a ben measles. Must a ben! Must a ben!" he repeated muslingly.

"Yes. But what about my father and mother, Beacraft?"

"Oh! They had it all right enough. Yer father died an' yer mother died an' you'd a died, ef it hadn't a ben for Barbie. She wuz a girl yer mother's mother'd brought from the ole country. She had it purty hard, Barbie did. Never seemed real smart arterwards in her head. Never'd notice me 'fore that sickness, nuther. Must affected her head. Must be! Must be—"

"Never mind about her, Beacraft. Did I have it that time?"

"Oh yes. You wuxn't nothin' but a babby, but you had it. Why! 'Bout everybody had it that fall. Spread all over Varginny. They died like sheep. Yer uncle, the major—"here he cursed him again—"he'd gone down on the James river ter git married, else he'd a had it. He brung back his young wife an' do ye know, that little milk an' water thing, as she looked ter be, she jest organized things so'st them what had had it took keer o' them what wuz a comin' down; an' she jest stamped out the hull bizness. O, she's smart an' capable an' she's a fine lookin' little womera too. She cried when I wuz whipped. I dunno's I'd orter a stole you as I did. I dunno's I—I dunno's—there the poor tired wretch closed his eyes, and fell asleep again.

I had learned the most important part of the information I was seeking, and fearing the consequences if I pressed him too far without rest, I let him sleep. I myself lay down and slept until dawn, and then awoke to find him awake and rebellious.

"What wuz I a tellin' you yesterday, Quedar?" he asked.

"Oh! a lot about my family," I replied.

"Well! I wuz jest a wishin' I hadn't. Ye look better to me now, but when ye lay that asleep, ye looked so much like yer uncle, the major, I'm damned ef I hadn't a good notion ter try an' slit yer throat. Yer look diffrunt now, sence yer eyes is open. I jess wish'd I hadn't talked so much yisterday though. Say, Quedar! What ye a goin' ter do with me?"

I sat and pondered a long time before I made reply. Finally I said: "Well, Beacraft! I suppose if I did my duty, I'd take you down into the valley, or to Albany, but I'll tell you what I'll do. You tell me all the rest, then go with me to Hans Diehl's old house and help me to hunt for that old trunk containing the clothes I wore when I was stolen and I'll guarantee to let you go, scot free."

He lay some time silent, evidently meditating upon this, before he resumed his story, but finally did so and talked more freely than on any former occasion.

"It's queer ye can't remember yer uncle, Quedar. He named ye. Yer right name is Duncan Christopher—Chris Fisher ye'd a ben called, ef ye'd a ben left in them parts, 'cause yer uncle was called Duncan. It's a fine proputty ye'd a had too. It's a waitin' thar fur ye yet, I reckon. Lemme see! Yer father had twelve thousand acre in one piece down southeast o' Staunton, an' seven thousand six hundred up on 'tother side o' the village, an' he had 'em stocked with niggers an' cattle an' hosses. An' he had lots of other proputty. Money maker, yer father wuz. Ef he'd a lived, he'd a ben the richest man in them parts. Yer uncle, the Major, he wuz all military. Guess 'twuz borned in 'im. Uster leave the runnin' o' all the plantations to yer dad, an' after he died, to yer Aunt Sally. Queer you can't 'member him. S'pose 'twuz 'cause he wa'n't home more. Well. He kim home from somers over the mountains one day,—ben off after some Injun hoss thieves, I reckon. Anyway, he kim home an' his overseer tole him how I'd ben stealin'. He'd run my ole dad off fer the same trick the fall afore, or thought he had, but the ole man had jess nacherly gone over the ridge an' wuz a hangin' on there, sendin' out me an' two or three other youngsters ter steal fer him. Well! they ketched me that mornin' he got home,—an' talk about lickens! The major stood by an' urged the niggers on. They toss hal'a hat'ness tug tied to an aigin, an' when they got through o' me, I wuz raw from my head to my heels. Got the scars yit. That kinder scart the ole man, an' he lit out. Yer Aunt Sally, she jest felt orful, an' I member she cried over it.—Barbie said she did, anyway. I got round Barbie all right, arter I got well. Swore I was innercent an' all that. An' then, jest to git even with the ole major, I put up the job to steal you. I wuz jess goin' ter scare him, ye know, an' I coaxed Barbie inter helpin' me. Then I scart her fer a doin' of it until she wanted to go 'long. The major wuz away that time. Yer Aunt Sally, who run all the bizness anyway, wuz goin' ter a twenty-five mile 'tother side o' the river, the next mornin' early, an' I jess took ye at a mighty good time.

"I wuz clear beyand the 'Tomac an' well inter Maryland 'fore they got home an' found ye wuz gone. Wall! Ter make a long story shorter, we wuz weeks an' weeks sneakin' round through the woods over inter the Mohawk valley. An' thar, down near Caughuwagy, the ole man, he settled down. I wanted to go furder, but he wouldn't hear to it. Claimed he wuz goin' to turn over a new leaf and tried to. I allus found Ole Sir Willum 'bout such a man as the major. I runned away from there to keep from gittin another hidin'. The ole man could a helped me outen that scrape, but he wanted Barbie, an' when I runned away, he done all he could to keep me a runnin'. I let him have her, an' I stayed away purty stiddy fer nigh onto twelve year. Then I got an' idear, an' the day I got that yennyson o' you, I'd jess ben down ter the house to propose it to him. But he wuz jess nacherly ornery that day. He wouldn't lemme have yer cloes an' things sos't I cu'd go back an' git some money outen yer Aunt Sally. One word brought on another an' I jess nacherly fixed him. I guess that's 'bout all there is on it, 'cept I never ben sorry I done 'im up, seein' the way he treated my mother. Wouldn't even bring the ole woman along when we left Varginny. She died thar a few years ago."

"But what about those baby clothes and other things, Beacraft?"

"Oh! They're proberly 'round the ole man's place somers. Don't make much diffrance anyway. Yer uncle's dead an' yer Aunt Sally's runnin' things jest's she uster. She'd pick you out from 'mong a thousand. Thar ain't 'nother sech a built man in all North Ameriky."

"But what became of my uncle? How did he die?"

"Oh! He wuz along o' your man Washington an' Braddock an' the rest. They found him arter that battle with dead Injuns and Frenchers all about him. He wuz a devil ter fight, Dunc Fisher wuz. Braddock didn't have ter drive him outen behind the trees, like he did the rest. But he wa'n't dead when they found him. They got him home alive. He wuz called major arter that, for he got promoted. He wuz only a captain in the milishy 'fore he went inter that fight, but he got the title some time durin' that war."

"He must have been as large a man as old Tamalaqua. Say, Beacraft, what did you ever kill that old Indian for?"

"Oh! I allus had it in fer him. He an' that cat o' his was allus sneakin' round at night. He run onto us that time we wuz a comin' north with you. That wuz afore he got his cat, an' I don't think he was quite so looney then. He charged us with steelin' you, an' he knowed the ole Major. I wuz allus feared you an' he'd git together an' he'd tell ye. That wuz one reason why I allus wanted ter fix him. I dunno's I'd done it though, ef he hadn't knocked me over that night fer killin' his cat. That cat o' his, I allus was afeard on. Driv me out inter Seneky lake one day, when I wuz a tryin' ter sneak 'round an' drop his master, as he lay asleep in the bresh. Durn cat like ter froze me ter death that day. My gun got wet when I jumped, an' I cuddent shoot him. Thar I wuz, floatin' round on that log, cussin' an' helpless. An' yer uncle? Oh, I forgot. Wall! He wa'n't never well arter that French an' Injun war. He done some bizness, but he wa'n't much 'count. Some wound he got, time Braddock got whaled. He set great store by you. Seemed ter think more on ye than as if ye war his own. That's why I wuz so farce fer stealin' ye. I knew it'd fix him. Did, too. They say he on'y lived a year arterward, an' died mournin' 'cause he hadn't no heir. Never had any younguns of his own. Oh, I fixed him a plenty. I got even with the Major," and muttering to himself, while an ugly smile of malice contorted his swollen features, the rascal dropped off asleep again. I arose and walked out into the open air.

It seemed to me as if I were dreaming. As if all I had heard could not be true. I looked up at the sombre fall sky —it seemed bright to me,—drew in a deep breath of the bracing atmosphere, and started to walk down towards the lake shore, when a feeling of such thankfulness came upon me that it seemed as if I must go somewhere, kneel down and thank God. I resisted this desire until I reached a little glade some distance down along the lake shore. Here, falling upon my knees under a spreading tree, I raised my voice in prayer. What cared I if a thousand lurking foes heard me? I must relieve my overcharged soul, and I did. When at last I arose from my knees, it was to find Murphy standing at some distance, regarding me with wondering eye. I rushed toward him with an exclamation of joy. Then the thought of the smallpox infection in my clothing,

"OLD PUT'S" FAMOUS LEAP DISPUTED

One of the Most Picturesque Stories of the Revolution Threatened With Banishment to the Land of William Tell.

Having banished William Tell and other old world heroes into the limbo of Never-was, the meddlesome iconoclasts are trying to yank some of the glorious spots out of American history. For more than 100 years, the boys and girls of the great republic have been thrilled by the story and picture of Gen. Israel Putnam's daring dash down Horseneck hill with a band of British redcoats sending a shower of bullets after him, says the Chicago Record-Herald. That is the story as "Old Put's" side-de-camp wrote it a few years after it occurred, and while it was fresh in his memory, but along comes a so-called antiquarian a century later to belittle the deed of and even cast slurs on the revolutionary fighter. This belated historian taking hearsay testimony and studying the lay of the land as it is to-day, declares that Old Put had been dancing attendance on a pretty lass at a country dance was surprised by the enemy and escaped by a protected path through the woods.

The account of Putnam's exploit was related originally in the biography written by Col. David Humphreys, who had been on the general's staff. Humphreys wrote the book at Mount Vernon, under the eyes of Washington, who, in a letter to him discussing his qualifications for compiling commentaries on the revolution, says: "Your disposition to justice, candor and impartiality, and your diligence in investigating the truth, all combining, fit you for this task." And yet the iconoclast accuses Putnam of conniving with Humphreys to magnify the daring of the escape at Horseneck, and to pervert the facts in order to cover up Putnam's flirtation. Yet William Cutter, who wrote a biography of Putnam nearly 60 years ago, declares Humphreys was "far more modest and unpretending in his statements than authentic documents furnished both by friends and foes of that period would warrant."

According to the old story, Gen. Putnam had an outpost on Horseneck, a hill near West Greenwich, Conn. It consisted of a picket of 150 men, with two cannon, and they opened a hot fire on Tryon and an approaching band of Britons. When the enemy's cavalry prepared to charge, Putnam had his men retire into a swamp that was inaccessible to the pursuing horsemen. For his own safety, the American commander turned to a road winding down from the hill along the edge of the swamp and forced his horse to dash down the steep declivity at breakneck speed. He zigzagged across the roadway, and at the bottom of the hill Putnam made a gesture of defiance at the enemy, who had reached the top of the hill. Afraid to dash down the steep hill the Britons fired a volley after the escaping Yankee. One ball pierced Putnam's hat, but he escaped unharmed. Cutter, writing in 1846, says: "The road is so much altered at the present time as to prevent the eye from fully realizing the extent of the hazard."

There is a popular tradition that Putnam rode down a flight of 70 to 100 steps, but that is a fabrication originating in Peters' History of Connecticut. The story has also been magnified to make it appear that Putnam jumped his horse over a precipice. Humphreys' book contained a picture illustrating the scene of this exploit, and it shows a steep hill road.

Now comes the modern antiquarian, with his version of the affair. He declares Putnam should have blushed to permit such a story to go down as history. He asserts that the revolutionary hero, although having a loyal wife not a thousand miles away, spent the night of February 25, 1778, dancing at Stamwich with Sarah Bush, the prettiest girl of Cos Cob. The gallant general and the sweet girl rode on a single horse to Cos Cob in the wee sma' hours after the dance, and the soldier then returned to an inn near Horseneck. He was surprised by the British while shaving himself in the morning, and immediately mounted his horse for a dash for liberty.

Isaac L. Mead, one of whose ancestors was at the foot of the hill at the time and saw the historic episode, told this story to Erwin Edwards, a Greenwich antiquarian of to-day:

"Putnam slipped from the inn northward into the underbrush and struck down around the hill over a cow path well hidden with scrub oak and pine and came out on the rocky declivity only a few feet above its foot. From there he looked up, beholding the British cavalry, who were under the impression that their doughty foe had really made the leap. Putnam gave the red coats the laugh as he rode on down the valley to the martial music of bullets molded from colonial pewter stolen from the homes of rebels.

Mr. Edwards endorses this version of the affair and says:

"Gen. Putnam was a skilful skirmisher and acquainted with every by-path in the whole country. When he had a perfectly covered and secure pathway through the bushes around the hill, do you suppose that he would chase up the road, with the red coats at his heels, and make a spectacular flying leap at the risk of killing his mount and breaking his own neck, just to gain a little theatrical fame. 'Old Put' himself had every wish to cover up the shortcomings of that previous night by perpetuating this popular myth, for he even went so far as to allow his aide-de-camp, who wrote a 'Life of General Israel Putnam,' to place therein an original drawing of 'Put's alleged leap from the hilltop from the general's own description."

The Daughters of the Revolution of Greenwich have erected a monument on Horseneck or Putnam hill, and its inscription declares "This marks the spot where, on February 26, 1779, General Israel Putnam, cut off from his soldiers and pursued by the British cavalry, galloped down the rocky steep and escaped, daring to leap where not one of the many hundred foes dared to follow." The members of this patriotic order naturally resent the action of Mr. Edwards in trying to smash their idol, and ther is a lively war of words on in the state of wooden nutmegs.

PUTNAM'S PERILOUS RIDE AT HORSENECK.

flashed upon me and I came to such a sudden halt that I nearly fell. "Tim!" I shouted. "Thank God! Thank God! I've got the smallpox! I'm full of smallpox! Keep off! Keep off!" Gaunt, haggard and unkempt from my vigils of the past few weeks, I must have looked like a lunatic as I said this. Indeed I did not know exactly what I was saying. I only knew that I was glad to see Tim, and then the thought of smallpox, coming like a flash had impelled me to warn him in the same breath.

"Crazzy as a bid boog, so he is!" muttered Tim, as I halted in my rush toward him, and he looked as if he would have liked to run.

To be continued.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

For Love or Crown, by Arthur W. Marchont, is a story for young folks, involving a romance for a crown, which is lively in action and also interesting.

In the Fairyland of America, by Herbert Quick, is a tale of the Pukwudjie's, popular with the boys and girls.

The same house issues four holiday books for children, beautifully illustrated, and all very attractive. They are: The Snow Baby, by the wife of Lieut. Peary, telling of her little girl who was born in the Polar zone; Urchins at the Pole, an amusing story in rhyme of three little black boys; The Empire Book, a pretty volume with 32 full page illustrations; and Little Holiday Makers, a dainty volume for very little people, with plenty of color plates.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Songs of My Violin, by Alfred L. Donaldson, is a pretty volume of poems, which are tuneful and pleasant.

The Soul of a Cat and Other Stories, by Margaret Benson, is a volume of readable stories, dealing with the instinct and character of animals and birds.

In Our Country, by Marion Harland, is a collection of stories portraying scenes and incidents in Virginia fifty years ago.

Lights of Childhood is a series of pretty stories by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, and all told most charmingly. It is well illustrated.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square:

The Spanish American War, by Gen. Russell A. Alger, is a book which will arouse much controversy, for it deals with the many disputed questions of the war.

The young people will rejoice in the Peter Newell edition of Alice in Wonderland, which is most beautifully illustrated, and will make an ideal Christmas gift.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

A Parfit Gentil Knight is a novel whose hero is the Count de Chabanes, in the days of Charles IX. of France. It is a strong historical romance.

At the Sign of the Ginger Jar is the somewhat quaint title which Mr. Ray Clarke Rose has given to his collection of poems. They are clever and fanciful.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

The Magic Key, by Elizabeth S. Tilley, is a delightful story for young folks, in which possible and impossible are mingled in pleasant extravaganza.

This house sends out a new edition of Miss Alcott's popular juvenile story, Little Men, finely illustrated. It makes a charming holiday gift.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

In the Forest is a book made up of nine tales by Maximilian Foster, picturing the life of the animals in the great forest.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

Little Pilgrimages, by E. F. Harkins, are sketches of Americans who have written famous books, each with a portrait of the author described.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Isle of the Shamrock, by Clifton Johnson, is the record of a desultory tour of Ireland, in which the author sought out the quaint and strange in the Green Isle and its people.

The Control of Trusts, by John Bates Clark, is a strong argument in favor of curbing the power of monopoly by what he terms a natural method.

From Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Making of Jane, by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, is an exceedingly good novel, and a study of character and ruling motives.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Marrow of Tradition, by Charles W. Chesnutt, is a novel whose scene is in the South, and which deals with the race problem. It is a powerful and appealing study.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23rd street, New York:

Child and Colonist, by Emma Rayner, is a powerful novel, whose time is laid in the first half of the eighteenth century. It is illustrated.

The Supreme Sacrifice, by Mamie Bowles, is a strong story, but upon a somewhat unpleasant theme—the marriage of a girl for her money.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

My Lady Peggy Goes to Town, by Francis Aymer Matthews, is a merry, mad tale of old England in the days of George the Third.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

Light Freight, by W. W. Jacobs, is a book of sea tales, humorous and interesting, and well worth reading.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

The House With the Green Shutters, by George Douglas, is a novel of Scottish life, which is strong, but deals with coarse and repellent people.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:

Farewell, Nikola! by Guy Boothby, is a novel in which the author has consigned his famous character to a Buddhist retreat. It will be eagerly read by those who admire Boothby.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th st., New York:

My Lady's Diamonds, by Adeline Sargeant, is an amusing and interesting novel of English life.

WORTH PASSING ALONG.

It is night. Silence reigns over the 14 acres of floor space of the Summer hotel.

But stay! As we listen, a shriek rends the air.

"Robbers!"

Throughout that vast caravansary none stirs. It is as if none hears. Again the shriek!

"Robbers not connected with the house!"

Now lights flit to and fro, and alarm is everywhere.—Puck.

"I have a presentiment that something dreadful is going to happen to my husband," exclaimed the South American lady.

"Is he engaged in another revolution?"

"No; there wasn't any revolution today, so he went out to try his new automobile."—Washington Star.

"But I don't see why your wife was angry with you for buying yourself a new hat. You say it was only two dollars and a half."

"That's all; but you see she had her heart set on one for herself that she said was only eighteen."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mrs. Bargane—"Haven't you got the toothache, John?"

Mr. Bargane—"No, my dear; why?"

Mrs. Bargane—"Oh, I am so sorry that you have not. I bought a new toothache cure to-day, and I wanted you to try it."—Tit-Bits.

"I have seen many opportunities to get rich, but see me, still poor."

"The people who had them would not let me go."—Indianapolis News.

Passenger—"It's shameful to have to wait so long on this switch."

Conductor—"Well, if you want to finish your trip in an ambulance, we can go on and collide with that other car."—Puck.

"Mamma, I want to wear my nice dress and go to Kitty McClure's this afternoon."

"What for, dear?"

"We're going to have a clothes-horse show over there."—Chicago Tribune.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. G. B. Miller, Box 98, Kokomo, Ind.

The bather sometimes finds the sand soft and yielding to his feet. It does not trouble him and he goes on until presently he sinks to his knees and discovers to his horror that he has to fight for his life in a quicksand.

Disease is much like the quicksand. The first symptoms of stomach trouble do not cause anxiety. But when the body grows weak through lack of nourishment and disease of the stomach breeds disease of heart, lungs, liver or kidneys, the sufferer realizes his danger and seeks for medicinal aid.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., when these diseases have their origin in disease of the stomach and its allied organs.

Thomas A. Swarts, of Sub-Station C., Columbus, Ohio, Box 103, writes: "I was taken with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and my food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. At last I had all the complaints at once, and the more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die. Then a neighbor said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles, in about six weeks, I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) pounds. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CROWING COCK ON TOMBSTONE

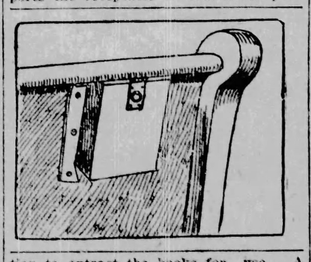
During a conversation with a friend which took place a few weeks before his death Herr J. Oettel, the well known German breeder of fowls, expressed a desire that a crowing cock be represented on his tombstone, and his desire has now been gratified, a splendid monument of the kind desired, and which is the work of the sculptor Schmauder, having been erected in his native place, Goerlitz. A crowing cock is the dominant figure on this unique memorial, says the New York Herald.

Oettel deserved this distinction, for during the last half century he has done more than anyone to improve the breeds of domestic fowls in Germany. A merchant by profession, he lived to be 85 years old, and when he was not engaged in business or doing the duties of some public office—and for 44 years he held some office in Goerlitz—he spent his time in studying the best methods of keeping and improving the various breeds of domestic poultry.

In 1852 he founded a Poultry union, which has proved a great success, and in 1857 he started a poultry paper, which has done good service in instructing German farmers and breeders how to take care of their fowls. In a word, he raised the rooster and the hen in Germany to a dignity which they had never attained before, and hence it is not unfitting that a striking symbol of his lifework should be sculptured in marble over his grave.

SAFETY BOOK HOLDER FOR CHURCH PEWS

With the idea of insuring that the occupant of a church pew shall always find his hymnal and prayer-book in their places when he comes to church Levi E. Umstead and John G. Dickie, of Allegheny, Pa., have designed the book holder shown herewith. The device comprises a back plate to be attached to the pew by screws, with a hinged front section provided with either a lock and key or a spring catch, as the owner may desire. The bottom of the holder slants downward toward the front side, to act as a stop to limit the opening, which supports the receptacle in convenient position to extract the books for use. A small ring on the face of the lock is lifted by the finger to throw the bolt and allow the holder to be opened for the insertion or removal of the book, and a spring in the hinge shuts the receptacle as soon as released by the hand. In order to prevent the device closing with an unpleasant sound the edges of the sides are provided with a cushion strip of rubber. As this arrangement closes tightly it will prevent the entrance of dust which so often accumulates on books in open racks during the week.



REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A man must fail at least once to learn how to succeed.

How much most people can live on a year depends on how many children they don't have to support.

The two things which benefit most marriages are the insurance companies, which get the premiums of the husband, and the savings banks, which get the wages of his servants.

One thing in which all women are alike is that they will never trust a dressmaker to be on time with a new gown for a ball, but will trust any cab driver to call in time for them to catch a train.—New York Press.

THE MOLARS OF A MASTODON

Jawbone and Teeth of a Monster Found in the Klondike.

A pair of mastodon teeth and a section of jawbone drew crowds in front of the office of the Burlington railroad yesterday, says the Portland Oregonian. The curiosity is from Mastodon Creek, near Circle City, Alaska, and was brought down by John Dodson, who has been operating a placer mine there since 1898.

The huge molars are pronounced the lower front teeth of an animal that could easily have swallowed a horse, if the rest of its body was in proportion to this section. The teeth are in a fair state of preservation, and show a neat grinding surface of three by eight inches each, and with just enough jawbone to hold them, weighing forty pounds. The specimen has not become petrified either, but remains in its original state of bone and ivory. A coating of silica had formed upon the surface, but when this had been rubbed off no sign of petrifraction appears.

Mr. Dodson, who was at the Hotel Portland last evening, is a Pendleton young man, and was connected with the woollen mills there before striking Alaska. Besides relics of prehistoric animals, he has found a good deal of coarse gold within the last three years on Mastodon Creek, and reports that he has valuable diggings there. He, like most of the Alaskan miners, has come south to spend the winter in civilization and to get rid of some of his hard earned wealth.

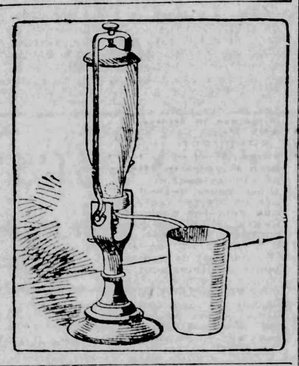
He thinks the region about his digging is remarkably rich in relics of bygone ages. "Preacher Creek," he said last evening, "cuts through a rich alluvial bottom, and the perpendicular banks show numerous tusks and bones of buffalo and mastodon, the former being of much larger proportions than those recently exterminated in the valleys of the Upper Missouri. Tusks ten feet long are quite common, and the miners dig these up to form arches over their cabin doors. Some of these tusks are a foot through and have an extra curve in them like a ram's horn. The day is not far distant when scientists from all over the world will visit Mastodon Creek for evidences of a period when the North Pole was in the temperate if not in the torrid zone."

Mr. Dodson thinks the huge animals were suddenly exterminated by a revulsion of the earth's axis, as the position of many skeletons prove that the owners were frozen to death in their prime. "Relics of vegetable growth also strengthen this theory," he said, "as our miners unearth pieces of timber that must have grown in a temperate clime."

Mr. Dodson thinks that Mastodon Creek is the best placer mining district in Alaska. "All of our miners who went off to do better at Nome or other parts have come back," he said, "and they succeed in making good stakes on Mastodon Creek, if they use judgment in mining." He was back only once since he went there three years ago, and he already wishes the winter were over, in order to tackle the hydraulic pipes and the sluiceboxes again. L. L. Hawkins is hot on Mr. Dodson's trail, and if these big teeth don't find their way into Portland's free museum it will not be the colonel's fault.

KEEPS THE LIQUID UNDER CONTROL

The invention illustrated below provides an apparatus for handling bottles containing liquids under pressure, allowing the contents of a bottle to be either wholly or partially withdrawn without losing control and spilling a portion of the liquid. It is common practice to force the stopper and invert the bottle over a tumbler, but if the liquid is too lively a portion is sure to be lost or spattered over the holder of the bottle. With this device the liquid is always under control and can be drawn into a glass without haste or waste. The arrangement consists of a standard on which the bottle is inverted, with a wire bale hooked on projecting studs on either side of the neck of the bottle, the center of the bale carrying a thumbscrew of considerable length. The bottle being placed on the standard, the screw is revolved until it forces the bottle downward and drives the stopper in a short distance, replacing it with the end of the tube through which the liquid flows into the tumbler. George P. Innes, of Sydney, New South Wales, is the inventor.



The Woman and the Street Car.

A street car stopped at a crossing, and a woman was seen coming out of it.

Two men on the sidewalk were watching her.

"I'll bet you $5 to 50 cents," said one of them, "she gets off the car the wrong way."

"It's a hopeless bet," said the other, "but I'll take it."

The woman was about to step off the car, when she looked at the name on the lamp post, saw she had not come to the right street yet, and went back and sat down.—Chicago Tribune.

An Artistic Achievement.

Ethel—Why, Aunt Emily, this is a lovely photograph of you! What were you thinking of to get such a charming expression?

Aunt Emily—Well, when the photographer got me properly posed, he forgot himself, and said, "Now, look stupid, please."—Detroit Free Press.

COFFEE COMPLEXION.

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions from Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since, and time used it entirely in place of coffee.

I am thinkful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that the coffee caused the trouble. Please omit my name from public print." Mrs. ——, 2081 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill. The name of this lady can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. The food coffee furnishes certain parts of the natural grains from the field that nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a general healthy condition of the body.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

SWISS FLAG SWINGING.

In all the modern athletic exercises the Swiss excel as much as any other people, but skilled though they are in them they nevertheless are as partial as ever their forefathers were to the old national sports of the country, and at their annual merry-makings none win more applause than the champions of these old sports, says the New York Herald.

Persons outside Switzerland know very little of the latter, and there is one old sport which few foreigners have ever seen, for the reason that there are not many to-day who excel in it, and the exhibitions of their skill are not given in those parts of Switzerland which are frequented by tourists.

This sport is known as "flag swinging," and it is always accompanied with music. When the musicians announce that they are ready, an athlete in appropriate costume steps into a large circle, around which stand hundreds of his countrymen, and, taking from the ground a flag, which is twelve feet square, proceeds to juggle with it in a marvelous manner. Round and round he twirls it, now slowly, now rapidly, according to the time of the music, then suddenly he sends it high up into the air in such a manner that it describes a graceful circle and finally, as it falls, he catches it ere it can touch the ground, and then continues to twirl it as at the start.

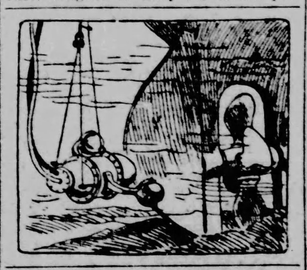
To manipulate the large flag in this manner requires long practice and an unusually strong wrist. In two or three outlying hamlets there are a few elderly men who are marvelously expert at the sport, and at a performance recently given by one of them the enthusiasm was so great that there is talk of taking effective steps toward the revival and popularization of the sport throughout the entire country.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CAMERA TO LOCATE SUNKEN SHIPS

Locating and raising sunken ships is a difficult matter where the water is extremely deep, and to aid in this important work Louis E. Walkins, of Springfield, Mass., has designed the apparatus for submarine photography which we present in the accompanying illustration. It is the inventor's intention to use an arc light of sufficient brilliancy to illuminate the wreck or other object it is desired to photograph, and then use an additional electric circuit to manipulate the plates and lenses for securing the pictures. The central portion of the apparatus seen in the picture is a steel tube, designed to carry the carbon pencils at the ends of which the electric arc is formed. As a protection to the light a semi-circular glass shield is attached to the end of the tube. Projecting in opposite directions from this tube are two arms for mounting the cameras. These are protected from the water by inclosure in a metallic ball, with windows for use in obtaining the exposures. The interior arrangement of the cameras is such that a closure of the electric circuit draws a bolt and moves the shutter which covers the first plate. As soon as the operator thinks the exposure is completed the circuit is broken and the apparatus is ready to expose the next plate, which lies behind that already exposed. As this latter plate drops it operates the shutter to make the next exposure, and so on, the two cameras working in unison but giving different views of the same object.



Bed Blankets 25c a Pair

Write for descriptive catalogue. Blankets from 25 cents a pair upwards. Address The Smith Merchandise Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

EGGS FOR BREAKFAST.

Five and a Half Million Imported Every Day by Great Britain.

Eggs of many kinds are sold in any large city. There are new-laid eggs, fresh eggs, and, lastly, there are those which are merely eggs—that and nothing more. Unfortunately, most of these breakfast necessaries come from abroad. On one occasion Mr. Gladstone, addressing his tenants, called attention to the huge importation of poultry, and remarked that it could be raised in this country, and, "if I may say so, from eggs," he concluded. From some eggs it is, however, impossible to hatch chickens. Mr. J. V. R. Swan points out that the number of imported eggs retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom has risen from four in 1854 to forty-nine in 1900 per head of population. During 1900 the imports of foreign eggs into this country exceeded 5,500,000 every day during the year (£15,359 daily), and if the home supply be added—estimated at 2,100,000,000 annually—the daily consumption of the United Kingdom exceeds 11,300,000 eggs. And it will be found that 49 per cent of the eggs handled in the United Kingdom are imported, and fully 95 per cent of the eggs consumed in the large towns of England are of foreign origin, and 50 per cent of all eggs available are from three to seven months old before they reach the tables of the average British consumer.

The development of the trade in foreign eggs during recent years, this correspondent adds, is truly remarkable, and the ease and rapidity with which a trade can be developed and flourish under the most adverse conditions may be inferred from the fact that the export of eggs from Russia has increased from 10,000,000 in 1870, to 1,780,000,000 in 1900. The export from Denmark has risen from 23,000,000 in 1880 to 202,000,000 in 1900, and the import of eggs into the United Kingdom has increased from 100,000,000 in 1855 to 1,000,000,000 in 1885 and 2,025,000,000 in 1900.

Year by year the trade in eggs expands, and is still likely to keep on increasing, as there appears to be no limit to the supply or the demand. The trade in Europe alone approaches £100,000,000 annually. As at least five-sixths of European eggs are of necessity laid between February and September, inclusive, leaving only one-sixth to meet the remaining four months' demand, some faint idea of the dubious quality and unavoidable waste associated with a milliard imported eggs from three to seven months old may be inferred from the imports of more than that number into the United Kingdom during the past season.—London Telegraph.

CIGARETTE AND MATCH HOLDER

People who smoke cigarettes will be interested in an ingenious device which has now been invented, and which consists of a box containing both matches and cigarette papers, says the New York Herald.

The box is made of cardboard, and is provided with a cover, and around it is rolled a long strip of paper suitable for cigarettes. The box is designed to hold matches, and a sufficient quantity of the paper can readily be torn off at any time when a cigarette is to be rolled. Not a particle of the paper is ever wasted, and the strip is so long that it will last a smoker a good while. The cover of the box is rough, so that the matches can be struck on it, and it is also fitted with a device by means of which a new supply of paper can at any time be rolled around it.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

HIS OUTS AND INS.

"What has become of that dashing turnout young Wrounder was driving last month?"

"He has turned it in to his creditors."—Chicago Tribune.

SHIFTING THE BLAME.

"Do you stand high in the opinion of the Gazzams?"

"I'm afwaid not. When Mr. Gazzam intwoduces me he says I'm an old fwiend of his daughtah, and when Miss Clawise intwoduces me she says I'm an old fwiend of her fathah."—Indianapolis Sun.

HE WAS TENDER-HEARTED.

"Tinley," said Tattrdon Ragges, "I was dis mornin' offered a job at $5 a day for merely sittin' down an' watchin a gang o' dagoes work."

"An' did you accept?" asked Tinley Cannes, with tremendous anxiety.

"Tinley," said Tatterdon Ragges mournfully, "does I look like de sort of a man who could sit calmly by an' look on at de sufferin's of my feller men? Nay, nay, ole friend! I put de horrible temptation aside an' came away!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Horse Blew First.

A horse breeder, residing not far from Newtonards, Ireland, sent one of his men to blow a medical powder up a young horse's nostrils. In a short time after going out to perform his task the master proceeded to the stables to see how the work was being done. He found Pat leaning up against the stable door, coughing, rubbing his eyes and appearing very much alarmed.

Master—What is the matter? Are you hurt?

Pat—Oh, I'm killed entoirely. Whin I put the tube in the baste's nose, shure he blew first, and the powdher is down me throat, and I'll be afther dying this minit!"

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Any one who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.

DR. J. D. BUSKIRK.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form, whether in man or woman, entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of try one of Dr. Buskirk's free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Buskirk, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Buskirk will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Buskirk's generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. J. D. Buskirk, 57 White Block, Coldwater, Mich. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Exterminating Prairie Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please ask in The Blade what will get rid of a prairie dog town?—Sancho, Lambo, Kan.

That is a still unsolved problem. The last legislature of your own state—Kansas—made an appropriation to the state agricultural college to cover the cost of experimenting to determine the best and cheapest method of destroying prairie dogs, gophers, etc. The work was placed in charge of Prof. David E. Lance, who was formerly connected with the college. Prof. Lance is an energetic and capable man and is devoting his best efforts to the work with which he has been entrusted.

Up to the present time he has experimented with the following: Commercial carbon bisulphide, pure carbon bisulphide, gasoline and mixtures of gasoline and carbon bisulphide.

An agent of the United States department of agriculture is co-operating with him. This agent has also tried some of the above, and has been experimenting with cyanide gas, sulphur fumes, chlorine and other suffocating gases.

Every experiment made by Prof. Lance has been successful in a sense; but it is most important to find the most effective and cheapest method. Prof. Lance is very soon to make a public test of a patented machine for driving gas into the burrows, the United States department of agriculture bearing half the expense. This experiment will probably be made at Dodge City. Prof. Lance knows better than to undertake poisoning experiments with prairie dogs while there is plenty of green grass for them to eat. He might expect to kill about 50 per cent now in that way, while, as soon as green food is scarried he would expect to get nearly all of the animals by poison, and finish them by smothering with carbon bisulphide. He has not fed a cent's worth of poison to the prairie dogs, and has thus far expended about $375 of the appropriation. But he has a good stock of poison ready and will begin feeding after the first killing frost.

Prof. Lance's report will be looked for with interest. It is not expected that he will discover a method of persuading the dogs to go off and die without waiting for a special invitation from the land owner, but that he will find and describe the cheapest possible method of destroying the pest is to be hoped. Watch for the report, which you can get, we think, by writing to the State Agricultural Experimental Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Getting Rid of Fleas.

Editor Farmstead:—I note the inquiry of C. D., of Goodland, Ind., as to getting rid of fleas. Yes, my dear friend, I can come to your rescue on the flea question. If this were an outbreak of Asiatic cholera I might not be able to tell you how it could be stamped out, but having had two or more visitations of the pests of which you speak, I think I can give you an effective remedy.

Well, here it is: A bountiful application of slacked lime will drive them from outbuildings, barns or sheds; or to pen sheep in place infected with fleas will do the same good work. Pennyroyal leaves, pulverized, will drive them from underneath carpets.—R. C. C., Assumption, Ill.

Weevil in Wheat.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W. H. T., of Roods, Va., to destroy weevil and other insects in wheat, to use 1 to 3 pounds of bisulphide of carbon to each 100 bushels of wheat in the bin. Push it in a few inches below the surface of the wheat.—Farmer, Sarcoxie, Mo.

Corning and Drring Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced Blade reader please tell me how to keep beef fresh by corning it or any other way? Also, how best to prepare some steak to dry. Would like to keep one quarter fresh without salt.—Subscriber, Bennett, Neb.

Liquid Soot.

Editor Farmstead:—If your reader at Osgood, Iowa, will turn his stovepipe upside down, he will have no further trouble with liquid soot, as the soot will run inside the stove, and eat do any damage, in fact will not be noticed.—J. B., Greenleaf, Kan.

Turning the pipe upside down is simply arranging it so that any lower joint of pipe slips outside the next upper joint, instead of the reverse, which is the ordinary way.

Berries From Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to inquire through your paper how to raise berry plants from the seed, how to treat the seed, and when to plant.—C. K., Alton, Cal.

Lump on Jaw—Hog Cholera, Etc.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a heifer that has a hard bunch on the side of her under jaw. It seems to be on the jaw bone. The skin seems to be loose over the bunch. What is it, and what will take it off?

I have read in your paper a cure for hog cholera. What is the disease and what are the symptoms of it?

One of my neighbors has a brood sow that has lost the use of her hind parts. Can any one give a remedy for it?—W. E. P., South Otselic, N. Y.

AMERICAN RAISINS.

California Produces Enough for the American Market.

The average annual consumption of raisins in the United States for the past five years has been about 80,000,000 pounds, or not far from one pound per capita of population. Practically the total supply was produced in this country. In England the average annual consumption is upwards of five pounds per capita, and the total supply is imported from southern Europe.

Evidently the average rate of consumption in the United States is not important, but the raisin industry of this country forms a subject of considerable interest, because virtually the entire consumptive demand, which was formerly met wholly by importation, is now supplied by the single state of California, the only raisin-producing state in the Union.

It is well known that no variety of native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. Over twenty-five years ago choice varieties of vines of the raisin grape were introduced into California from Spain, the country from which almost our entire imports of raisins were derived. The industry did not at once assume commercial proportions, but it is notable that so early as 1885, i. e., in the crop year ended September 1, 1886, the effects of increased production in California began to be shown in a decrease of imports. In the fiscal year 1885-86 imports declined to 40,387,946 pounds from 53,702,220 pounds only two years previous. Production in California, on the other hand, began in that year to assume commercial proportions for the first time, and amounted to 2,400,000 pounds, against 3,500,000 pounds in the previous year.

The impetus given to the industry at this time was never relaxed; production increased by leaps and bounds, until in the crop year ended September 1, 1895, the high-record mark was reached of 163,000,000 pounds. Naturally the effect upon imports of this remarkable increase of production was very marked, and in the fiscal year 1894-95 they had fallen to 15,921,278 pounds.

Since 1894 the production of raisins in California has declined, but this, it is claimed, has been due to adverse climatic conditions and not to any decrease of interest in the industry. Production, however, has been almost equal to the demand, and, although imports have not wholly ceased, they are practically offset by exports of California raisins, which are now sent in small and, it may be said, experimental quantities to all parts of the world.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Latest Conclusions of Science Regarding the Disease.

It is to be regretted that much of the energy which, so far, has been let loose and that much of the money which has been expended for the prevention of tuberculosis have been turned into wrong channels. Expensive government departments have been created and millions of dollars have been expended in attempts to prevent the domestic cow from giving tuberculosis to human beings, although it has been well known for years, in the medical profession at least, that the testimony upon which the cow has been convicted of giving tuberculosis to human beings was inadequate.

At best, the case against the cow has been a negative one. She has tuberculosis and man has tuberculosis. She has never been able to prove that she does not give the disease to man, and as man eats her flesh and drinks her milk, it is quite clear that he must get the disease from her. The fact that it has been proved that man gives the disease to her is quite naturally used against her, because, by analogy, if man can give the disease to her she must be able to give it to man.

Clinically, there is no evidence against the cow. The first indisputable case in which tuberculosis in a human being has been contracted by the use of milk or meat is yet to be placed on record. A few cases have been recorded in which milk seems to have been the source of origin of the disease; but all of them are open to the criticism—so far, at least, as the record goes—that contagion from human beings could not be excluded.

It would be presumptuous to say that tuberculosis cannot be conveyed from animals to human beings; because what appear to be authentic cases of accidental inoculation of human beings with animal tuberculosis are on record. But it can be said safely that, practically, tuberculosis is seldom, if ever, given to human beings by the use of the milk and the meat of the cow as food.—Lawrence F. Flick, M. D., in World's Work.

CHOLERA.

Cures for the Disease in Chickens and Hogs.

Cure for Chicken or Hog Cholera—One tablespoon of gunpowder mixed with one tablespoon of milk. Pour it down biddie's throat. For a full-grown pig, half cupful, the same amount of milk. Prevent cholera by mixing in feed now and then.

Cure for Hog Cholera—Take the sick animal away from all others and put him in a small pen. Every morning cover the pen with a layer of earth, then a layer of lime on ashes, and give him a clean bed and feed new milk. This treatment has effected a cure in less than two weeks.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—A mixture of wood ashes 1 peck, salt 4 pounds, copperas 7 pounds, sulphur 1 pound; keep a little of this constantly in trough, it is of great service. If predisposed to cholera they will it more freely than when free from all symptoms. A gill of coal oil in slops is also a good remedy.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.—One teaspoon of red pepper and one tablespoon of salt to one-half pint of boiling water, this to be given as hot as possible.

Good Cure for Chicken Cholera.—Pour turpentine on corn and feed to chickens if they are drooping. Give an occasional feed as a preventive. I gave this recipe to two of my cousins last spring, and they both told me that it stopped the cholera right off in both cases, where they had lost a great many before.

Chicken Cholera.—After spending considerable money for remedies that did no good, I was told by a neighbor to try epsom salts, putting a common-sized teacup into two gallons of water, and giving for constant drink. It acts as a cathartic, seeming to be just what they need, and I lost no more after giving the salts. Had I known this in time it would have saved me about fifty hens and turkeys. I consider it not a cure but a preventive.

Cure for Chicken Cholera.—Give one drop of carbolic acid in a teaspoon of water. In bad cases repeat once a day until cured.—Kansas Farmer.

Fattening Hogs Rapidly.

My pigs are farrowed in April and May, and the brood sows run on a good clover pasture during the following summer. They also run in a nice grove, where they find plenty of shade during hot days. I feed equal parts of oats, wheat and barley to my brood sows during the summer, and usually some ear corn, writes a correspondent in the O. J. Farmer. I have a feeding house with a plank platform and also slop troughs which hold about ninety pails of water. Water is supplied from a cattle tank by means of a 1-inch pipe. In winter a tank heater is used to keep the water from freezing. Plenty of coal is kept in the troughs during July and August, so that young shoats will learn to eat.

About September 1 the young hogs are put on full feed. The ration consists of ear corn and a mixtur of shelled corn, wheat, oats and barley soaked in a slop tank, but never allowed to sour. Ashes and salt are kept on the platform regularly, which tends to keep the pigs healthy. I have never had a case of cholera. By December 1 the hogs are shipped to the Chicago market, where they seldom fail to bring about the highest price. My shrinkage is very small. For shelter a wooden shed is used, as the animals kept in this are not as liable to contract cold as when confined in a basement barn. Poland-China crossed with Chester-Whites make a fine market hog, ready for sale when 8 or 9 months old.

Unreasonable Man.

"John is so unreasonable," said Mrs. Muchard. "Who would believe it? He talked just dreadfully because I wanted to give a little party in celebration of the fifth anniversary of my first divorce."—Baltimore American.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Basalt.

"Please publish a brief description of the basaltic columns, New South Wales. By whom were they made, and what was their use?"—G. H. M., Parkersburg, W. Va.

You should borrow some school textbooks on geology, and read up on basalt. It is a rock, and its columnar structure is natural, not the work of man. It is the hardest, most compact and heaviest of trap rocks. It was originally in a melted state, and in cooling under tremendous pressure, it formed itself into columns, having three, five, or sometimes more sides, regular and jointed. In the isle of Skye, some of these columns are 400 feet long; in other localities, they are found not over an inch in length. The diameter of the prisms ranges from nine feet to one inch across the face. Remarkable examples of basalt are found on the northwestern shore of Lake Superior, the Palisades of the Hudson, the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, Fingal's Cave on the island of Staffa, at St. Helena, and in New South Wales.

Indulgences.

"Does the Catholic church sell indulgences as was done in Luther's time?"—J. A., Cumming, Iowa.

The Roman Catholic church teaches that, by confession and sacramental absolution, the guilt of sin is taken away, together with the eternal punishment, by virtue of Christ's sufferings; but that the pardoned sinner remains liable to a temporary penalty, to be paid in this life or the next. An indulgence is a remission of the temporal penalty to be undergone by the sinner, after his sin has been confessed and absolved. When Christianity spread among the northern natives of Europe, the people had been accustomed to paying fines for civil offenses; and this system was adopted by the church. But this substitution of fines gave rise to gross abuses. The ignorant masses of the people easily fell into the error of supposing the remission of the canonical penalty was really the purchase of pardon for sin. In Luther's time Pope Leo X began a crusade against the Turks, and published an indulgence to those who contributed money for this purpose. The papal commission for this purpose was issued to the archbishop of Magdeburg, who delegated it to the Dominican friars, among whom was the notorious Tetzel. There friars misled the people, telling that every contributor of money on his own account, infallibly opened to himself the gates of heaven; if he paid it on account of the dead, instantly liberated a soul from purgatory. These abuses were subsequently condemned by the council of Trent, and measures were prescribed for suppressing them. Since that period, though no such general abuses have been noticed by historians, yet in many Roman Catholic countries indulgences have continued to be published in forms which give great offense, especially to Protestants.

Thanksgiving Day.

"What is the origin of Thanksgiving Day? The day is named by the governor of each state, but it is the same in all states?"—Mr. E. W., Carrollsville, Ohio.

Thanksgiving Day had its inception among the Pilgrims at Plymouth. After their first harvest in 1621, they held a day of thanksgiving. In 1632, Gov. Winthrop, of Boston, recommended a day of thanksgiving. They were held irregularly on proclamation of the governor of that colony, and of Plymouth colony, for many years. Gradually it grew into an annual custom in the New England states, and gradually spread, during the first half of the nineteenth century, though there were many states, especially in the South, which never observed it. It was always observed through the proclamations of governors of states alone, until 1863 and 1864, when President Lincoln recommended, by proclamation, the observance of the last Thursday in November as a day of national thanksgiving. The precedent thus set has been followed annually by every President since. The governors of the states also issue their proclamations for the same day. The only reason for this date is that it had, by custom, come to be the common date for a Thanksgiving Day in the New England states, and the Presidents followed the custom.

At San Juan Hill.

"Did Col. Roosevelt lead his command in the charge on Santiago?"—C. T., Portsmouth, O.

There was no charge on Santiago. Col. Roosevelt and his regiment were in the charge on San Juan Hill. Roosevelt was in command of his men, and led the charge. A part of the way he rode his horse. Then he dismounted, and fought the remainder of the day on foot, leading his men. That dispels the error of supposing a modern charge is a wild rush, over in a few minutes. It took two or three hours to get up San Juan Hill, fighting all the time. There are a halfdozen books which describe this battle fully, among them is Col. Roosevelt's own book, called The Rough Riders. Then there is Tom Hall's book, Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders, which has an excellent description of the battle, in which Mr. Hall participated, he being adjutant of the regiment.

Exchange Memberships.

"What advantage does a member of the Stock Exchange have, and why is the price of seats therein so high?"—C. S. F., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

This condition applies not only to a stock exchange, but to produce exchanges or boards of trade of all kinds. The advantage of membership is, that he can buy or sell stocks, or whatever else is dealt in on the floor. If he is not a member, he can only buy and sell through a member, and the latter charges a commission. When business is active, there is a vast deal of commission business done, which is very profitable to members. And that is why seats are high; further, only a certain number and the only way to get one is to buy of some one who owns one, and is willing to sell.

As to a Pension.

"Please tell me whether I can obtain a pension. I have tried ever since the civil war, and furnished all the evidence I can. I am an old man, 77 years old. Where shall I write to get information?"—S. W., Bono, O.

Under the general pension law, often called the "old law," an ex-soldier is pensionable if he is suffering from a disability which can be traced, by good evidence, to his army service, if he served 90 days or more and was honorably discharged. We should suppose, from your letter, that you are unable to furnish the proof that your disability was incurred in the service. In that case you should apply for a pension under the law of 1890, called the "new law." Any ex-soldier is pensionable under that law, if he served 90 days or more, was honorably discharged, if he be unable through infirmity to support himself, and if his disability is not due to any vicious or immoral habits. Why not see your Congressman, and get his aid? If not, then put your case in the hands of some honest pension attorney.

A Pension Error.

"When a soldier's widow dies or remarries, who has children under 16, can those children draw their mother's pension as well as their own?"—R. C. W., Danbury, Neb.

In no case can a child obtain a parent's pension. Children of a dead soldier are entitled to $2 a month pension up to the age of 16, and no longer. If their mother is getting a widow's pension, and dies or remarries, her pension stops, and nobody can get it.

Dr. J. G. Holland.

"Please give a sketch of Dr. J. G. Holland, and especially of his religious faith."—Subscriber, Fort Collins, Col.

Josiah Gilbert Holland was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1819, died in New York city in 1881. He was the son of a farmer. He obtained a good common school education, and became successively a daguerreotypist, a copyist and a country school teacher. At 21 he began the study of medicine, and graduated in 1844. He settled to practice his profession in Springfield, Mass. Having a distaste for a doctor's life, he started a literary journal, but it was not successful. He became a teacher in the schools of Richmond, Va., and later superintendent of schools at Vicksburg, Miss. He was compelled to return north for family reasons, and settled in Springfield and became associate editor of the Republican, where he stayed for fifteen years, during which he won fame as an author. As a lecturer he was also very popular. We know nothing whatever as to his religious views, and beg to remind you that, in this twentieth century, a man's religious opinions are deemed his own private matter, into which the public has no right to inquire, unless he expressly gives that right.

No Such Provision.

"Is there such a clause in the agreement between the United States and England that should she begin war against us she must forfeit the entire sum of money we owe her?"—E. W., Chillicothe, Iowa.

The only "agreement" between the United States and Great Britain is found in the various treaties now in force between the two countries. No such a clause as that you mention would ever be placed in any treaty—it is absurd. Besides, the United States does not owe Great Britain a cent, and never did. Where could you have obtained such an utterly erroneous idea?

West Point.

"Please state what studies are required for West Point."—M. S., McLeansboro, Ill.

Candidates for admission must pass a most thorough examination in reading, writing, spelling arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States; must be between 17 and 22 years old, and free from from any physical infirmity. One cadet is appointed for each congressional district every four years. The appointment is made by the Congressman. Consult him as to when the next vacancy in your district occurs.

Titles Don't Go.

"Is an Englishman who has a title in England entitled to the title after he becomes a citizen of the United States?"—N. S., Castle Rock, Colo.

As titles of nobility are not recognized in this country, when a titled foreigner, English, German, French, or of any other nationality, becomes naturalized, he drops his title, of course.

Mr. Roosevelt.

"For what length of time did Roosevelt occupy the speaker's chair, and what was his reputation as a parliamentarian while there?"—M. H., Neola, Iowa.

Mr. Roosevelt was never a member of the House, and therefore never occupied the speaker's chair. He was sworn in as vice president of the United States on March 4 last, and thus became, by virtue of that office, President of the Senate. He was in the chair only a few days, as the Senate was in session only long enough to confirm President McKinley's appointees to the Cabinet and a few other offices, hence there was not opportunity to determine how good a parliamentarian he would have become. He was unfamiliar with the minutiae of the Senate rules, of course, as most Vice Presidents are at first; but this lack is speedily overcome.

Two Names.

"Please tell me how to pronounce Pauncefote; also the name of the Pennsylvania statesman, Quay."—W. P., Gillespieville, O.

Both names are pronounced exactly as they are spelled. Pauncefote is Pawnceffote, accent on first, the last syllable to rhyme with the word beat. Quay is Kway, to rhyme with say, bay, etc.

Senator Depew.

Please give me a sketch of Chauncey M. Depew's life. What was his mother's maiden name?"—B. W., Gibbon, Neb.

Chauncey Mitchell Depew was born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834; graduated from Yale in 1856, and received the degree of LL. D. from that college in 1887; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice; elected to the New York assembly in 1861 and 1862; in 1863, elected secretary of state by the Republicans; refused a renomination. In 1866 he was appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad, and has been continuously identified with that and its successor, the New York Central, since that time. In 1885 he became chairman of the boards of directors of the Vanderbilt railroads—the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the Nickel Plate. He was elected to the United States Senate, his term beginning March 4, 1899. He was married to Elise Hegeman on Nov. 9, 1871, and has one son. We do not know his mother's maiden name.

Three Planets.

"What is the third planet in the procession, visible in the southwest?"—Teacher, Spencer, Neb.

The three planets, seen in the ecliptic in the evening just after sunset, are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn. Venus is next to the sun; the others in the order named. Venus was in conjunction with Jupiter—that is nearest to him—on the morning of Nov. 20, and with Saturn on the following morning. Jupiter and Saturn will also be at nearest approach to each other on the morning of Nov. 28, Thanksgiving day. Unfortunately the planets will be too near the horizon for satisfactory observation, but may be seen in near proximity for several nights on either side of those dates.

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"How many years after their sale of Joseph was it before his brothers saw him again?"—C. F., Fairmount, Va.

The story of Joseph, as given in the Bible, is of course devoid of dates, so that the exact number of years intervening between the time of the sale of Joseph by his brethren until they came crawling to his feet for bread, is not known; but the Biblical record is supplemented by the Egyptian monumental record to such an extent that it is stated by the authorities that the time was twenty-two years.

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"Please tell me what you can of the life of Bolingbroke, the philosopher."—E. H., Jamestown, Pa.

Henry St. John, Viscount of Bolingbroke, was an English statesman of high rank in the early part of the 18th century. He was born at Battersea in 1668, and died there in 1751. His career was stormy, both politically, he becoming a favorite of Queen Anne in 1714 he lost his power. In the latter part of his life he lived in retirement, and devoted his time to writing and philosophy.

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"Please give a history of the Improved Order of Red Men, and tell where they originated."—J. W. D., Healdsburg, Cal.

The improved Order of Red Men was first organized in 1771, but in 1834 was reorganized into a beneficial society. In 1900 it showed a membership of nearly 200,000, with 1,353 tribes or lodges, and disbursed one half a million dollars in benefits.

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William Leete was governor of Connecticut. He was born in England in 1600, and died at Hartford in 1683. He was elected governor in 1676 and re-elected annually until his death. Dr. John Trumbull says of him: "He presided in times of greatest difficulty, yet always with such wisdom and integrity as to meet public approbation."

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Lincoln had four children, all sons. Edward Baker Lincoln died in infancy. William Wallace Lincoln died in 1862, at the age of 12. Thomas Lincoln died at the age of 18, several years after his father's death. Robert Todd Lincoln is still living.

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France: Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Napoleon. Since 1870, France has been a republic.

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IRRITABLE WOMEN

Should be Pitied — Not Blamed — Men Don't Understand How They Suffer When They Cry, "Oh, Don't Speak to Me."

All manner of extravagant expressions are possible when a woman's nerves are overwrought.

The spasm at the top of the wind pipe or bronchial tubes, "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns, muscular spasms (throwing the arms about), frightened by the most insignificant occurrences—are all symptoms of a hysterical condition and serious derangement of the female organs.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, however, yields quickly to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centres, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms.

Mrs. Lewis Says: "I Feel Like a New Person, Physically and Mentally."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to speak a good word for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For years I had ovarian trouble and suffered everything from nervousness, severe headache, and pain in back and abdomen. I had consulted different physicians, but decided to try your medicine, and I soon found it was giving me much relief. I continued its use and now am feeling like a new person, physically and mentally, and am glad to add one more testimonial to the value of your remedy."—MRS. M. H. LEWIS, 2108 Valentine Ave., Tremont, New York, N.Y.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham is the quickest and surest way to get the right advice about all female troubles. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Following is an instance:

Mrs. Haven's First Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I would like your advice in regard to my troubles. I suffer every month at time of menstruation, and flow so much, and for so long that I become very weak, also get very dizzy. I am troubled with a discharge before and after menses, have pains in ovaries so bad sometimes that I can hardly get around, have sore feeling in lower part of bowels, pain in back, bearing-down feeling, a desire to pass urine frequently, with pains in passing it; have leucorrhœa, headache, fainting spells, and sometimes have hysteria. My blood is not in good condition. Hoping to hear from you, I am, MRS. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa." (June 3, 1899.)

Mrs. Haven's Second Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for what you have done for me. I suffered for four years with womb troubles. Every month I flowed very badly. I got so bad that I could hardly do my work. Was obliged to sit or lie down most of the time. I doctored for a long time, but obtained no relief. I began using your remedies—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** Blood Purifier, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills—and now feel like a new woman."—MRS. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 1, 1900.)

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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NEWEST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

In Europe it is now becoming the fashion for young men to have their photographs taken in the manner shown in the accompanying picture, says the New York Herald.

It was with the Count of Turin, cousin of King Victor of Italy, that this fashion originated. The count, who is an enthusiastic horseman, and one of the most skilful cavalry officers in the Italian army, was recently at Viareggio,

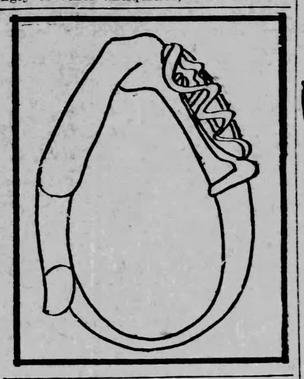
a charming seaside resort, and one afternoon he rode into the water and, having dismounted, was swimming leisurely back, when he was recognized by an amateur photographer who had posted himself on the shore and who promptly took his picture.

The count, it is said, was not displeased, and several copies of the photograph were taken and circulated. Other young Italian noblemen were attracted by it and lost no time in getting themselves photographed in the same attitude. The picture of the count and his horse appeared at the same time in several German and French periodicals, and as a result several young Frenchmen and Germans have had similar photographs taken of themselves and their horses.

A woman can always be happy without a man to rule her, but she can be happier with one to do it.

PORTO RICAN STONE COLLARS

The puzzle of archaeologists in the American Museum of Natural History is what are termed the "stone collars" from Porto Rico, says the New York Herald. Senor Lopez Nassa, an erudite native, recently has written entertainingly of other antiquities, and states his



belief that they were used for ceremonial purposes. Professor Otis T. Mason advanced the same hypothesis in 1876, soon after the arrival of specimens at the Smithsonian institution.

They are of the same size and shape as an ordinary horse collar and made of very hard greenish colored stone. They are all more or less ornamented by a knot, or shoulder, on either the right or left side, which is covered with strange figures cut into the hard stone.

At the present writing anthropologists have discovered the purpose or use of everything manufactured by prehistoric man with the exception of these strange Porto Rican "collars." There is absolutely no clew. Nothing similar is, or was in use by any of the other American aborigines. The books written by the first Spanish settlers of Porto Rico are silent in regard to them. Porto Rico Indians, who made and used these collars, have been extinct for three hundred years.

A STATUE WITH PARASOL.

A bronze statue of a lady carrying a parasol is rather unusual among works of art, but such a casting has recently been unveiled to the late Empress of

Austria. It is situated in a small national park in Hungary, in which the late empress was very fond of hunting and riding.—New York Herald.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason, based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, backache, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What the World-Famous Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

To Readers of The Blade:

For some time I suffered from a serious kidney trouble and also gravel (calculi), which I believe was the result of carrying heavy loads and continual exposure. I had an almost continual pain in my back, was weak and run down generally. I fully realized that kidney disease was not only remarkably prevalent, but was also one of the greatest dangers of my own employment, as a large percentage of the deaths among letter carriers is due to some form of kidney trouble. After using other remedies without satisfaction, I decided to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which is prepared in my own city and recommended by so many Bighamton people. Within a short time I realized a marked improvement, and in a reasonable time a complete cure was accomplished. It has been some time since I have had to use any of the remedy, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the trouble. Two of my fellow carriers (E. J. Casey and S. C. Sweeney) have also used Swamp-Root for about the same difficulty as mine, and with exactly the same results, and they gladly join me in recommending the remedy to anyone who suffers from kidney, liver or bladder disorders.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CASEY, S. C. SWEENEY, } We endorse the above statement.

C. E. Stebbins

Binghamton, N. Y., January 7, 1901.

C. E. Stebbins has been in the employ of the Binghamton Post Office for fifteen years, E. J. Casey for ten years and S. C. Sweeney for seven years. This long service speaks volumes of their integrity, honesty and efficient work.

(J. H. ROBERTS, P. M.)

EDITORIAL NOTICE—***The wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root sent absolutely free by mail. Also a valuable book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co. be sure and say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo "Weekly Blade."***

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and waste away.

The kidneys must also filter and purify the blood, so when they are weak or out of order and fail to do their work you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking it you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that this great remedy, Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

The Sunday School.

Sunday-School Lesson for Dec. 1—The Call of Moses (Exod. 3:1-12). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—After his adoption as the son of Pharaoh's daughter little is known of Moses until the beginning of his life-work. Of the intervening period the Scriptures make slight mention. There is simply an account of his attempt to befriend one his countrymen by slaying an Egyptian, resulting in his flight to the land of Midian. Josephus gives a more extended notice of his career in Egypt, claiming that he entered into the service of the government and gained military distinction in an expedition against the half-savage tribes on the south. There was ample opportunity for such exploits, although they had no relation to his subsequent life. However some scholars are disposed to discredit what Josephus says, believing that like most profane historians he desired to glorify his hero. Be that as it may, the outcry was appropriately omitted from the sacred narrative. To assume the right attitude we must locate ourselves in Midian, a section of Arabia, with Moses as a fugitive.

SHEPHERD (Verse 1). Moses was 40 years old when he left Egypt and he had been 40 years in Midian when the events of our present lesson occurred. During those years he had followed the humble life of his forefathers (Gen. xlvi:34), and it had kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law. This occupation was in striking contrast with that of his early years as a member of the Egyptian court. It showed that he had abandoned all hope of political preferment, as one step in the choice by which he became identified with his own people (Heb. xi:25). As a shepherd he led the flock to the distant side of the desert where was to be had a better supply of grass and of water. It was in that region where many tribes were accustomed to bring their cattle in times of need, which were by no means rare. Pushing on toward the southwest, he came at length to Mount Horeb, one of two peaks (the other called Sinai) that lifted their bold forms against the Arabian sky. The title "Mountain of God" was afterward applied because of Divine appearances there.

PHENOMENON (Verses 2 and 3).—It is believed by several eminent schol

TOLEDO BLADE.

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A NATIONAL FLOWER.

How much effort is wasted by humanity on objects which are utterly inconsequential! There are quite a number of good people who are more sentimental than logical, endeavoring to secure the adoption of a "national flower" by the United States. There is even a "national flower congress," composed of self-appointed persons, which has been taking votes, chiefly in New England and New York. It announces gravely that the majority is "divided between the golden rod and the columbine."

Now comes the Florists' Association of Indiana, which thinks the carnation should be made the national flower, because President McKinley liked that blossom, and frequently wore a pink one in his button-hole. At its recent meeting it proposed to invite the co-operation of other state organizations in the movement. This smacks of money-making, we fancy. The florists want a larger market for this flower. It is not too much to say that this effort on behalf of the carnation will fail as utterly as all former efforts to unite on other flowers which are admired in certain sections.

The solid, hard fact is that the vast majority of the people of the United States are neither soft-headed nor sentimental, and they do not care a rap for a national flower. None is needed. There is but one way of legalizing a national flower, and an entirely different way of making it popular. Congress has the power, we presume, to pass a joint resolution declaring that a certain bloom shall be, officially, the national flower of the United States; but it would not follow that the people would accept it as such. Several states have made themselves absurd by such foolish enactments, but in each case it has been a conspicuous failure. Probably not over one per cent. of their people know or care what has been declared to be the state flower.

During the civil war, the same kind of silly sentimentality came to the surface, and led to the offer of a money prize for an American national hymn. Thousands of people competed, and we believe a prize was awarded; but who knows what it was, or who ever heard the hymn? Such things happen; they can not be done by calculation, nor vote, nor by legal enactments. When some mighty event occurs in this country, which shall stir the people to the utmost depths, and some flower is concerned in it, then that blossom will become popular and will grow into recognition eventually as the national flower. It will not need resolutions of sap-headed enthusiasts, nor ridiculous enactments by Congress, to make it so. It was some chance connected with historic events which made the lily the national flower of France under the Bourbons, and the violet under the first Napoleon; that gave the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the cornflower of Germany, their places. And until such an event comes in our own history, it is folly for an association or a person to attempt to force a national flower on the American people.

AN ENGLISH TARIFF.

It is enough to make the bones of the old leaders of the free trade movement in England, from Cobden and John Bright down, turn in their graves, were they able to realize the powerful sentiment growing up there in favor of a tariff. Sir Bernhard Samuelson, an old liberal and free trader, writes to the London Times advocating a tariff for revenue as the best expedient for raising money to meet growing demands of the government. He suggests a general duty of 10 per cent on imported manufactures, and 7½ per cent on articles of food and drink which are now exempt from taxation, while raw materials should be left untouched.

The Times itself, it is to be remarked, comes out openly for a duty of a shilling per quarter on imported wheat. It intimates plainly enough that it will be to the interest of Great Britain to have something to bargain with under the give-and-take arrangements which all protectionist countries are sure to make, sooner or later. The Times evidently believes that the United States will adopt reciprocity, which is simply a give-and-take plan of mutual trade, and desires that Great Britain shall have the means of making reciprocal trade agreements—which she has not under free trade. Her markets are open to the world, and she has therefore nothing to offer.

A PUMPKIN CORNER.

The Chicago man is maintaining his reputation as a shrewd and wide-awake individual. The latest instance of this is a corner in pumpkins in the Windy City. A produce dealer noted a scarcity in that vegetable. He immediately sent out men to scour the city, buying up all the pumpkins in sight, and others to watch incoming trains and market gardeners' wagons. The move was successful. The dealer created a corner on pumpkins which could not be broken. Prices went one-half higher, and a rich reward was reaped. The pie-eaters of Chicago should demand a Congressional investigation, or the free coinage of pumpkins, or something else of that kind.

The Pan-American congress is to continue in session three months. However, its meetings are secret, and only results are given out. Hence its proceedings do not make good first-page stories for the daily papers.

GOOD TIMES TO CONTINUE.

One of the signs of unabated confidence by railway officials in the continuance of present prosperity is the Pennsylvania road's declaration of a one per cent. extra dividend, in addition to the regular semi-annual 2½ per cent. This action means that the directors feel so certain of the maintenance of good times, and hence of profitable business for the road, that they think it safe to disburse to the stockholders $2,000,000 in this dividend, instead of holding it for a rainy day.

The same optimistic feeling prevails among the railroad interests in general. Within the past decade the railway business has become one of the best managed in the country. The water has been squeezed out of stocks by the era of reorganization which set in with the panic of 1893. The stringent need of economy led the managers to reduce the expenses by better tracks, heavier engines, greater train loads and similar economies. An enormous aggregate sum has been spent in this way, but the roads are now reaping their reward. Freight rates have been reduced, but the vast increase in business has given a good margin of profit. So large has been the reduction in operating expenses through this system of radical improvements that it will require a period of very hard times to prevent the payment of a fair rate of dividends.

The Pennsylvania is an excellent example of the profit accruing from betterments. The Louisville Courier-Journal, referring to it, says:

The Pennsylvania itself is a conspicuous example of money spent to improve the property rather than paid out to the stockholders. The policy of the directory has been voiced in the declaration that when it ceases to increase its business the future has nothing more to promise. In consequence it has not only been strengthening its own lines but it has been buying up controlling interests in other roads. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western are conspicuous instances, both of which are now practically a part of the Pennsylvania system, and from bankrupts have been made dividend payers. The purchase of the Pennsylvania Steel company is another proof of this great trunk line's determination to secure itself against any possible loss of business.

The Pennsylvania is not a solitary instance of the steady growth of railway earnings. It is true of all large lines. Fifty-five railroads, reporting for the third week of October, showed an average gain of 11.58 per cent. The conclusion is inevitable that business is steadily advancing, and the railways expect this advance to continue, for their managers have the best possible facilities for such a forecast.

BRYAN'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Bryan, of the now Republican state of Nebraska, has considerable trouble in explaining the reasons for Republican triumph in the state election. "The assassination of the President contributed somewhat to the Republican success," he says, "and the Republican speakers made all the use of it they could." It is very doubtful if any voter in any state cast a Republican ballot simply because of the tragedy at Buffalo. He voted it, because he believes in the policy of the Republican party. Regarding his second point, that Republicans made a partisan use of that sad event, it is manifestly false. The crime met with the reprobation of the honest Democrats of the nation as well as of Republicans, and the only person to turn it to partisan use is Mr. Bryan himself, in the above "explanation" which does not explain.

ALABAMA DID IT.

The expected has happened. Alabama by a majority of 32,000, has adopted her new constitution, including the suffrage plank, which restricts the right to vote. This is a somewhat peculiar provision. It provides that there shall be registration in each precinct in each county for the following persons: All soldiers, the lawful descendants of soldiers and all persons of good character who understand the duties of citizenship under a Republican form of government. It also provides that a man who registers under this plan in 1902 does not have to own any property nor be able to read or write, and, further, that he becomes an elector for life. This is termed a temporary plan, the permanent plan not becoming effective until 1903. After the latter date, the educational qualification applies to all alike—which means all new voters, including young men who have just attained their majority.

The supreme court of the United States, in the Mississippi case, upheld the right of the people of any state to adopt a constitution providing such conditions for suffrage as they may choose, so long as these do not conflict with the national constitution, which declares that no man shall be disfranchised because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. But in cutting down their vote, they become liable to the penalty which the constitution imposes. Their representation in the House of Representatives (and in the electoral college) must be reduced in proportion to the number of male citizens over 21 years of age who are disfranchised.

This penalty applies to all states. Congress has never yet applied it, but the time is rapidly coming when this must be done. The Southern states claim that the negro vote is a menace, and hence that it must be suppressed. But they do not wish to have their representation in Congress reduced. They desire power in that body in proportion to their whole population. The constitution forbids this. It is now "up to" Congress to apply the penalty.

PAN AMERICAN FINANCES.

The directors of the Pan-American exposition held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to hear a statement as to the financial condition of the enterprise. It was not a pleasant hearing. If all the assets are collectible at face value, the exposition is $3,326,114 in debt.

The total cost of the exposition was, in round numbers, $8,860,000. The receipts for admissions were not quite two and a half millions, and from concessions a little more than three millions. Consequently the total receipts did not cover expenses by nearly three and a third million dollars.

Now that the Ohio campaign is over, it may be admissible to remark that had the Ohio Centennial materialized, it is in every way probable that, at its close, a similar unprofitable balance-sheet would have been shown. With the Pan-American in 1901 and the large Louisiana Purchase exposition in 1903, the Ohio show in the intervening year would have been a foreordained failure—that is, in a financial sense. True, it would have advertised Toledo; but this humping city can get an equal amount of advertising at a far less cost.

NICARAGUA ROUTE PREFERRED

The unanimous judgment of the isthmian canal commission, after an exhaustive examination of the facts, is that the Nicaragua route is the most practical and feasible one for a canal to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States. This report, however, does not end all controversy about the matter. There are two factors which will oppose the adoption of this route. One is the French owners of the unfinished Panama canal. The other is, the transcontinental railway interests, which do not want any canal at all, fearing it will seriously injure their through business.

The report places the cost of the Nicaragua canal at approximately $200,000,000, and ten years as the time required. The proposed dimensions are a depth of 35 feet and a width on the bottom of at least 150 feet. There will be eight locks, four on each side of the summit level through Lake Nicaragua. The estimated cost as given above is $58,000,000 more than the estimate for the completion of the Panama canal, without taking into account the cost of the concessions. The Panama route, being shorter, and with fewer locks, would save probably 21 hours in the time required to pass from one ocean to the other; but this is offset by the fact that the Nicaragua canal is so much nearer the United States that vessels between our Atlantic and Pacific ports would save time by using it rather than the Panama route.

All the objections and advantages of both routes will be thoroughly canvassed in the long discussion which is sure to occupy congress before final action is taken. The American people want the canal, and are willing to pay the $200,000,000 which it will cost; but they will stipulate that the route selected shall be, all things considered, the better for our own uses.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Next May the twenty years' limit of the Chinese exclusion act expires, and the question of its re-enactment has already become a burning one on the Pacific coast. The people beyond the Rockies are almost an unit in opposition to Mongolian immigration. They have had a much fuller experience with the Celestials than the people of any other section, and hence their reasons for opposing this immigration should be carefully considered by the rest of the people.

The main argument is that unrestricted immigration is a menace to American labor. The Chinaman can live and save money on a stipend which would be starvation to an American workingman. As a rule, he has neither wife nor family, and has only his own wants to supply—and they are of the fewest.

Another argument is that the Chinese do not come here to find permanent homes—to settle down for life, adopting our customs and our civilization. He comes for a few years, hoping to accumulate enough to live upon in China for the remainder of his life. Hence the Chinese population is always changing. Those who have saved a few hundred dollars go back, and a fresh lot come—or would, were there no restrictions upon their coming. It is repugnant to our political ideas to have a large alien element among us, unfit for citizenship, and with radically different ideals.

The third reason advanced is that these immigrants from China are not free agents. They are brought over here under contract. The "Six Companies" of San Francisco are the contractors, and those they bring over are in a sense their serfs. We are likely to learn much of these Six Companies and their methods in the discussions in Congress over the extension of the exclusion law for ten years longer, which is the limit set by the treaty between ourselves and the Chinese government.

POLITICAL MOSAICS.

A Berlin newspaper, the Koloniale Zeitschrift, recently made a most furious attack upon the United States. One of the gems of this utterance is the following, referring to our plan of federal union: "The mosaic picture which the United States essays to palm off on the world as a union has not yet stood a sufficient test." Well, it has stood the test for 111 years, and in that time we had four years of civil war; yet the "mosaic" stood that severest of all tests, and is to-day more firmly cemented than ever.

The funny thing about this ferocious utterance is the sublime forgetfulness that the German Empire is a "mosaic picture" itself, cemented in the heat of the Franco-Prussian war. It is a far more heterogeneous one than is the United States, for people of the kingdoms, pricipalities and powers of which it is composed have historic jealousies and hatreds which have come down through the centuries. That the German Empire will endure we all hope, but would it not be better for the Berlin editor to allow the cement to harden for three-quarters of a century before assuming the enduring qualities of his own mosaic?

BRYAN OUT OF IT.

In Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where the conventions failed to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, the Republicans won. In Massachusetts, Iowa and Nebraska, where the conventions did reaffirm the Kansas City platform, the Republicans also won.—The Commoner.

The above wail is from the last issue of Mr. Bryan's country weekly. He has been endeavoring to find comfort of some kind out of the November elections, but the task is not less difficult than the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers. Hence, he gives it up in despair. The logis of his utterance, quoted above, is that free silver cut no figure in the fall elections. It is a confession that he himself has lost his leadership and is now a political back number.

One year has sufficed to relegate him from the front rank to a place among the camp followers of Democracy. He has struggled hard against the change in opinion among his erstwhile followers, but can no longer close his eyes to the truth. Bryanism has received its quietus, and Mr. Bryan is no longer a factor in the field of national politics.

Perhaps the best judgment on the November elections is that of the New York Sun, which says: "Taking the country at large, both Bryan and anti-Bryan fell down at the fall elections. The country is Republican. It is making money, and is contented. It is satisfied with things as they are. Whether the Democrats stand on the Kansas City platform or jump off it, the country is Republican."

The country is certainly prosperous when the railroads are ordering new freight cars by the mile.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

The newspaper gentlemen who are indulging in grave speculations as to the attitude which President Roosevelt will take in his message regarding the trusts, seem to forget two things: First, that he has already stated his position in terms which can not be misconstrued; second, that he is not a man to change his views lightly, and therefore we may expect his message to take substantially the same ground.

One year ago, when governor of New York, he discussed the matter in his message to the legislature, saying in part:

The first essential is knowledge of the facts—publicity. Much can be done at once by amendment of the corporation laws so as to provide for such publicity as will not work injustice as between rivals. The chief abuses alleged to rise from trusts are probably the following: Misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise; the evils connected with unscrupulous promotion; overcapitalization; unfair competition, resulting in crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act improperly; raising of prices above fair competitive rates; the wielding of increased power over the wage earners.

Again, not longer ago than September of this year, only a few days before the Buffalo tragedy, Mr. Roosevelt spoke on the state fair grounds at Minneapolis. In the course of his remarks he declared:

"More and more it is evident that the state, and, if necessary, the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency."

There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt holds the same views now that he did when governor and vice president. He stands for full publicity and control by the general government. His message to Congress will probably repeat, in substance, his former declarations. His views are sensible and conservative, and will meet those of the majority in Congress.

A HINT TO THE POWERS.

France was highly flattered at the reply of the United States to its question as to how this country would regard her coercion of Turkey. That reply was, "It is no business of ours." It is to be hoped the other powers of Europe fully understand the significance of these words.

They mean that, if it should ever become necessary for the United States to bring the Sultan to terms by a similar display of force—a thing by no means improbable—we expect France and the remainder of Europe to consider it none of their business—especially as this country cannot be suspected of any desire to acquire Turkish territory.

One of the odd evidences of the prosperity of the people is found in the report of the fourth assistant postmaster-general. He declares the extraordinary increase in the number of resignations from fourth-class offices is due to the fact that men find greater opportunities for betterment in civil life than in the public service. Like all true Americans, they take the best that offers.

An American dollar will buy 45 paper dollars of the Colombian currency. Our South American brethren are having a sharp lesson in the evils of fiat currency.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Reciprocity Convention.

The conference of manufacturers and representatives of commercial organizations to discuss reciprocity is in session in Washington. The convention is composed exclusively of manufacturers properly accredited as delegates by trade and commercial organizations, and its deliberations are confined to commercial reciprocity in its bearing upon the industries of this country and its influence upon our export trade. It is held in pursuance of action taken at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in Detroit in June, 1901, and subsequent action by the executive committee of that association. In the call the "sole purpose of the convention" is stated to be "to discuss the expediency and practicability of the broader application of the principle of commercial reciprocity as a means of expanding foreign markets for American products, without sacrificing the interests of any of our industries. The object of this convention is to ascertain accurately the views of representative manufacturers on this subject, and to formulate is possible some practical suggestion for such legislation or diplomatic negotiation as may be necessary to establish more intimate commercial relations between the United States and other nations."

Our New Naval Station.

The President having signed the necessary executive order, creating a naval reservation of a large tract of land just acquired by the Navy Department at Olongapo, on Subig bay, Luzon, the Department will now proceed to construct at this point a navy yard and station of the first class, patterning the plans generally after the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco. As soon as this station is properly equipped a large part of the work now done at the Cavite navy yard will be transferred to Olongapo. The latter yard can also undertake repairs of the larger vessels of the Asiatic fleet, which are now repaired at Hong Kong at great extra expense. The United States will henceforth maintain a powerful fleet in Asiatic waters, and of course, we must have adequate navy yards and coaling stations, on our own territory, in that part of the world.

Native Population Growing.

The census returns show that the native white population of the United States exceeds the foreign-born element in the ratio of more than 5 to 1, there being more than 56,000,000 whites against a little more than 10,000,000 foreigners. Of the natives something more than 41,000,000 are also of native parentage. A more striking fact brought out is that since 1890 the native white element has increased 23 per cent. and the foreign white element only 12. If this ratio continues the foreign element must steadily become a smaller proportion of the entire population, which is only another way of saying that the population will become more homogeneous as time passes.

A Greater Navy.

Secretary Long, in his annual report, recommends the addition of twenty-two new warships and auxiliaries to the navy, an addition of 3,000 men to the enlisted service and 750 men to the marine corps, a revival of the rank of vice admiral, great naval stations in the Philippines and Porto Rico and improvements to the stations on Tutuila, Hawaii and Guam. With the fifty-nine warships of all types now building and those recommended, the secretary says, the United States navy would compare favorably with that of any other country, Great Britain excepted. No power except Japan has had a more rapid naval growth than the United States, and our increasing interests abroad, our expanding merchant marine and our position among the great world powers all demand that this growth shall continue for some time at least.

One of the most interesting features of Secretary Long's report is the statement that the armor produced in this country is not only the best in the world, but it is the cheapest. Comparisons with armor tests made abroad seem to establish the point of superiority beyond question. Besides, United States manufacturers have turned out more armor than was expected, and they are making preparations to still further increase their output. Thus the necessity for a large and strictly modern navy has been met by our own manufacturers, and they have given full promise of their ability to keep pace with the government in its unprecedented enlargement of that arm of the national defense which guards our great coast line and our ships of commerce, and which gives us a feeling of security at home and increases our prestige abroad.

The Isthmian Canal.

While there may be some doubt about the possibility of legislation revising the tariff at the next session of congress, there seems to be none whatever about the passage of bills to provide for the building of an isthmian canal so as to establish direct water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for the construction of a cable connecting the mainland of the United States with the new possessions in the Pacific. President Roosevelt is known to be in favor of both these projects, and it will surprise nobody if strong recommendations of them should be embodied in his forthcoming message. The bill providing for the construction of the canal will be drawn with special reference to the provisions of the recently-negotiated treaty with Great Britain. As regards the cable measure, there appears to be some difference of opinion upon the question whether the construction should be undertaken by private parties, though securing to the government the right of way and the power to regulate tolls, or should be undertaken by the government itself. A compromise measure providing for government construction, only in the event that a satisfactory contract cannot be secured, seems at present most likely to be the one generally favored.

Not Enough Cars.

Railroads as well as shippers continue to suffer from the inadequate supply of cars with which to transport raw material or products. Complaints on this are not confined to any particular section of the country, while a large number of industries and business interests are more or less unfavorably affected by the circumstances in question. One of the most serious aspects of the car famine are in conection with coal and coke shipments, the inability to transport fuel in sufficient quantities having in some cases restricted the output of iron and steel plants, and, as noted last week, caused a number of iron furnaces to shut down. It would seem that the trouble is increased at some important centres by the congestion of railroad traffic, due to the enormous amount of tonnage which the roads are now moving. Railroad managers, it would seem, are alive to the necessity of providing additional equipment with which to meet the requirements of the constantly growing traffic. An instance of this is afforded by the recent announcement that the Pennsylvania railroad had placed contracts for some 15,000 additional cars, and the car works are all working to their fullest capacity with orders, which will keep them occupied for a long time ahead. Orders for additional equipment, however, do no immediate good, and do not relieve the industries of the country from the disadvantages caused by lack of prompt transportation facilities.

Statehood Convention.

The statehood convention which met at Muskogee, Indian Territory, last week, is a gathering of much importance, for it is composed of delegates from both Indian territory and Oklahoma, and its conclusions will probably favor the admission of the two to the Union as a single state. The East would prefer to see one strong commonwealth made of these territories, for the Trans-Mississippi representation in Congress would not then be increased by four Senators. There are some politicians, of course, who wish to have as many offices as possible created, but their desires ought not to weigh against more important considerations.

Steel Prices.

The refusal of the United States Steel Corporation—the "steel trust"—to advance prices in the face of a demand for iron and steel products that neither it nor its competitors can at the present time satisfy is commendable and benevolent almost to the point of philanthropy. It is doubtless true that the plants of the steel industry in this country are actually "crowded to the breaking point," and that the product of most of the mills has been sold for many months ahead—so far, in fact, that many consumers would now be willing to pay materially advanced prices if that would assure immediate deliveries. Still, both the Corporation and the independent companies decline to reap an enriched harvest that might easily be theirs almost without the asking. The steel-masters have frequently been criticised for holding up prices adversely to the welfare of the public, and it would be unfair to now withhold recognition of their persistency in the other and better direction.

The situation is phenomenal, but it attests clearly the conservatism in control of the great combination and the strong intelligence in the forces that have directed this consolidation movement in recent years. Imagine the multitude of concerns that make up the corporation, operating individually and independently, in the face of such a situation as the present one! Would there be a stability of prices like that now in evidence? And how long would it be before advances here and there, and then all along the line, would check consumption, and speedily arrest prosperity by putting an end to enterprise and activity among consumers?

Drop in Our Exports.

Smaller exports of raw cotton and of manufactured products are evidently mainly responsible for the rather unsatisfactory showing made by our export trade in the month of October, though it is to be noted that the smaller demand for our corn has reduced the value of our breadstuffs exports below those of October a year ago. The total value of our exports in the month just closed is given at $145,840,458, a decrease of $17,749,000, or 11 per cent from October a year ago, though a gain of $6.5 per cent over the September total and of 16 per cent over the October, 1899, total. It should not be forgotten in considering the decrease shown from October last year, however, that the latter month was the high-water month in our export trade, and that the total for October this year has only twice been exceeded. Cotton exports a year ago in October were enormous, being valued at over $80,000,000, and yet our exports for October this year of cotton were next to this in size. It is probable that the late movement of cotton this year may have exercised an important influence, aside from the fact that prices now are not far from 2 cents per pound or one-fifth lower than last year. The leading decrease, as above stated, was in cotton, $15,623,321, against $39,473,000 a year ago, a decline of $13,850,000 or 22 per cent, so that, considering the drop in price, the quantity of our cotton taken by the rest of the world was not far from 10 per cent less than a year ago. The other important decreases were those of 7 per cent in breadstuffs and of a small percentage in cattle and hogs. Mineral oil exports showed a gain of 4.5 per cent, and provisions of 10 per cent. The total value of our exports of the five leading products mentioned was $81,538,000, a decrease of 13 per cent, while exports as a whole fell off 11 per cent. The loss in the five products exported was $12,800,000, while the decrease in all exports was $17,749,000, the difference evidently being accounted for by reduced takings of our manufactured products, particularly iron and steel.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUSPENSION FOOT BRIDGE

One of the most extraordinary suspension foot bridges in existence was recently completed at Easton, Pa., says the New York Herald. It is built with three towers, thus forming two main river spans, instead of one. It is also extraordinary on account of the great difference in elevation of the two ends, which amounts to 90 feet. To overcome this difference the floor is run down on a seven per cent grade from the north bank to the river tower. From this point to the low end are four runs of stairs, the whole being suspended from the cables.

Its total length is 804 feet. It contains two river spans of 279 feet each and a stair span of 110 feet. On account of the bridge having only a ten foot roadway, which is small in proportion to its length, it was necessary to resist wind pressure by running guy ropes from the center of the two main spans to shore.

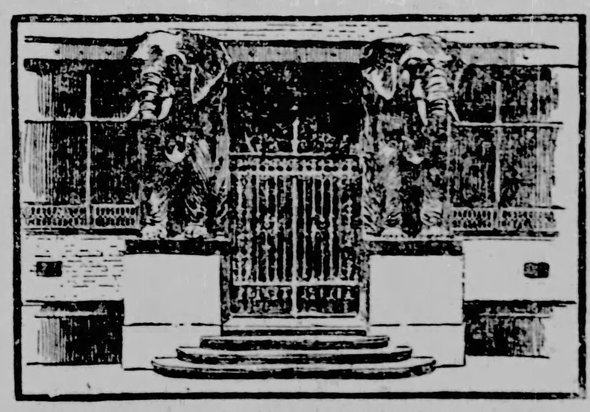
The height of the center tower from low water to top of saddle is 108 feet. It has two steel wire cables, 2⅜ inch diameter each, and ¾ inch suspenders. The steel stiffening trusses are 5 feet 3 inches deep.

It is a toll bridge, owned and operated by a local company. The bridge, including both substructure and superstructure, was designed by Mr. H. G. Tyrrell, of Boston.

AMEER HAD A WOMAN DOCTOR.

Miss Lilas Hamilton, an English girl, was practicing in Calcutta when news of her success as a physician reached Abdur Rahman, the former Ameer of Afghanistan, and he engaged her as his medical attendant at a big salary. The sultana regarded her with jealous eyes, and therefore it was that Doctor Hamilton always refused to visit female patients in their homes. It was decidedly unsafe to do so, and they had to come to her when seeking advice. Neither did she eat food prepared by other than the servants she brought with her from India. The conditions which rendered these precautions necessary gave a warm spice to the doctor's life in the Afghan capital, but on the whole she enjoyed the experience.

Hamburg's Striking Memorial of African Possessions.



No country in Europe is prouder of her colonial possessions than Germany, and never do those Germans who are interested in the colonies lose an opportunity of publicly displaying their pride in them.

The latest manifestation of this form of patriotism occurred recently at Hamburg, when the statues of two monstrous elephants were placed in front of a colonial emporium in that city. As the accompanying pictures show, the statues are most impressive, and as no other city can boast of such works of art, the people of Hamburg are naturally proud of them, and do not fail to point them out to foreigners as one of the most striking novelties of the age. In the construction of the animals the utmost pains have been taken to remain true to life, and that this laudable purpose has been achieved is the opinion of all African travellers who have seen the work.—New York Herald.

Current Events.

Miss Floy Gilmore, formerly of Elwood, Ind., opened a law office in Manila.

Remarkable instances of cures of cancer by X-ray treatment are related by Dr. John E. Gilman of Hahnemann Medical college.

Delegations from commercial organizations urge President Roosevelt to take up the subject of reciprocity with Canada, but many difficulties are in the way.

Entire plant of the Aurora Mining company swallowed up by a cave-in of its mines at Oronogo, near Joplin, Mo. Miners had narrow escape.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee refused to authorize an inquiry into the conduct of General Wallace at Shiloh, as requested by him.

Senator Spooner, after a conference and luncheon with the President at the White House, declared the next congress certain to provide for the Nicaragua canal.

Major Hugh R. Belknap, paymaster in the army and former representative in congress from the Third Chicago district, died at Calamba, Luzon.

Twelve-foot python in the New York Central park menagerie swallows an alligator four feet in length and weighing twenty pounds.

President Roosevelt announces that civil service rules will govern his appointments in the insular possessions.

Chief of police of Duluth indicted for malfeasance in office in permitting saloons to run on Sunday.

Governor Yates appointed committee to visit Vicksburg battlefield and designate location of Illinois troops.

Daniel S. Lamont's name is suggested as a possible presidential candidate before the next Democratic national convention.

Immense trade in overcoats shows that Chicago has become the greatest clothing center of the world, and that the people are dressing better than ever before.

Discovery of hidden dynamite and masks near Lincoln, Neb., believed to indicate plot to rob train.

Carload of California honey made of glucose and labeled as pure clover honey barred from Chicago market under pure food law.

Henry Wensler, a veteran of the civil war, residing in Indiana, who has been drawing a pension of $6 a month, has accumulated a fortune of $25,000, which will revert to the government at his death.

Net liabilities of Buffalo Exposition company are $3,326,114, assuming that assets of $146,454 can be collected.

Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants met Friday in Washington to map out the preliminary plans for the organization of Congress. The old officers will be re-elected without a contest, and there will be few committee changes.

Congressmen Hepburn and Sherman conferred with the President on Nicaragua Canal matters. Hepburn will again introduce his canal bill in the House.

Senator Cullom will be chairman of Senate Foreign Relations committee, and Senator Mason will head the Postoffice committee of the next Congress.

British Cabinet split over the Boer question. Chancellor of the Exchequer, harshly criticised by his associates, may quit the ministry.

Sir Henry Strong to act as administrator of Canada during Governor General's absence.

American canned foods in French army stores found to be spoiled.

General Weyler may be made temporary Premier of Spain.

Salvation Army to expend $150,000 in providing model farms for the worthy poor.

Headquarters of the National Civic federation moved from Chicago to New York.

High wind blew down four arches of the new power-house at Chicago University, killing one man and injuring several others.

Officers of Williamsburg, N. Y., Savings Bank accuse two old employes of taking $80,000 and spending it in stock gambling.

New rule adopted by Eastern trunk lines requires high officials of the road to pay fare hereafter.

Leonids seen and charted in large numbers at many observatories. Carleton college more than 1,000 during Friday night.

Senator Stranahan, of Oswego, N. Y., offered the position of collector of the port of New York, to succeed G. R. Bidwell. Appointment approved by Platt and Odell.

Cudahy packing plant at Kansas City destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

Ex-Senator Manderson's wife hurt in a runaway at Omaha.

Mary E. Wilkins secretly married Dr. Charles M. Freeman.

Earthquake shock felt at Buena Vista, Colo.

Attorney general said to have ordered suits brought against several trusts.

German and Russian ambassadors returned to Washington.

Magazines of cruiser New York condemned.

American mine owner in Mexico thrown into prison in conspiracy to deprive him of his property.

Man charged with killing a woman in a joint raid at Leavenworth acquitted by a jury.

Harrisburg, Ill., man recovered $300 which he lost in Pittsburg, Pa., thirty-six years ago.

Gathmann dynamite gun proved a failure in test at Sandy Hook, but a twelve-inch army gun produced results that may revolutionize naval warfare. Its shell penetrated armor 11½ inches thick and exploded.

President Roosevelt explained to the cabinet his plans for appointments in the public service. Men with good records will be retained in office wherever possible.

Secretary of the navy, in his annual report, recommended appropriations for twenty-two new warships, including three first-class battleships and two armored cruisers.

Suits filed in United States court against Collector Bidwell to obtain ruling as to duties on goods from American colonies.

Memorial marking site of Fort Washington unveiled by Sons of the American Revolution.

Presidente of Taytay, two police officials and a native priest sentenced to death for killing seven of their countrymen in obedience to orders from insurgent leaders.

Cherokee nation to send memorial to Washington protesting against proposed union with Oklahoma.

Meteor fell into a lake of oil near Tulsa, I. T., and set it on fire.

Japanese minister declared his government has enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in its history.

Battleship Alabama found to be seriously damaged by premature explosion of projectiles.

Bad luck attending transmission of documents from Philippines compelled Secretary of War Root to defer parts of his annual report.

New process of extracting gold from low grade ores showed satisfactory tests at Colorado mines.

Six drunken men rode their horses into an Oklahoma school and killed a girl. May be lynched.

Battleship Illinois presented with silver service from state after which it is named.

Repeated tests of Gathmann shell proved it an absolute failure.

Friends of American beet sugar industry see in reciprocity convention at Washington a plot to drive domestic sugar producers out of business.

Colonel W. H. Dewey of Idaho says that country will soon be exploited as a new Klondike in the matter of mineral wealth.

Latest record for mile by automobile made by Henri Fournier in 51 4-5 over the Coney Island boulevard; other records also established.

Hutchinson dormitory at Yale caught fire during football game; two occupants injured and 150 students left temporarily homeless.

Girl burned and five persons injured in wreck on Chicago and Great Western railway.

Four lake sailors drowned while trying to save schooner Marine City off Goderich, Ont.

Strikers attacked non-union men and guards at the Providence coal mine, near Madisonville, Ky. One striker killed, another fatally wounded, and three men slightly hurt. Battle lasted an hour and a half.

Norwegian steamship Ella lost in a storm off the Newfoundland coast, the crew of thirty men perishing. Other disasters at sea reported.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota may call a special session of the legislature to prevent the combine of the Northwestern lines.

Two deputy United States marshals killed in an attempt to arrest a counterfeiter near Oxford, Miss. Bodies found in burned house.

Pure Whiskey

Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P.S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.

Publishers' Column

Choice Winter Reading.

This season The Blade has made arrangements to furnish its readers with a very choice selection of the most popular publications of this country at a very low price. You cannot afford to be without plenty of good reading matter this winter when it can be obtained at less than the wholesale rates to news agents.

Send for our list.

THE BLADE.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than these plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 15 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address

"THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order, in this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls of ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 18 inches	2.25

Said Pasha has been again made grand vizier by the sultan.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2154—Comstock Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Comstock waist is one of the prettiest of the many tailor designs. It is made of brown cheviot, or brown cloth, or tan, or of Yale blue, and is trimmed with white cloth straps trimmed with rows of soutache braid that terminate in a curl following the lines of the white strapping. The waist coat accompanying the Comstock waist is made or flowered silk, or of what is still better, hand-embroidered silk or cloth, just as the fancy dictates. The little turned-over collar of the flowered silk is particularly neat and natty, and beneath it is a straight band of the white cloth. The hand embroidery for which there is such a rage this fall will find an excellent opportunity to display itself.

2152—Dana Waist.

Sizes for 34 and 36 bust measure. This combination of blue cloth with black panne may equally well be brought out in two shades of tan, or in tan and brown. It is an exceedingly handsome toilette, and is not difficult in the least particular. The waist is constructed on the lines of the bolero, the latter having a Van Dyke point at either side of the front. The front is of the black panne as is the case with half of the sleeve. The flaring cuff of the sleeve should be stiffened about the edge with a piece of wire supplied at the notion counter for that purpose. The cuff requires wiring to keep it in place, while it still must not look stiff. The scalloped effect of the collar is one of the attractive features of the waist, and is easily attained by the cloth goods simply overlying the panne, or other goods in the combination, whatever the goods may be. The Dana waist has also the chemisette. The chemisette may be developed in Russian lace over a layer of mousselaine de soie of the same shade.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

2101—Dahlia Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. Quite a novelty for a sailor suit is shown in this design. Instead of being gathered in front, the little blouse is laid in plaits, stitched a quarter of an inch from the edge. The back is plain and the sleeves are the full bishop style. The skirt is plaited and stitched to match the blouse. If preferred, the plaits may be left unstitched or gathered. It is suitable for wool or cotton fabrics, trimmed with bands or flat trimming.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

WOOL PRICES.

Argument Against the Proposed Reciprocity Treaty With the Argentine Republic.

A prominent Ohio wool dealer declares that the wool situation is anomalous, and that the American growers are not getting as good prices as they should. The price of wool to-day in Boston is several cents below the price two years ago, when there was at least 150 million pounds more wool in the country than now. At the present low prices of wools abroad, our domestic wools (except quarter-blood) are selling in Boston at from 5 to 7 cents per pound less than it would cost to import the same grades.

What is the remedy? Simply this, let the dealers and large growers form a national organization and through their officers they could keep informed as to what the importing value of competing wool is, and then hold their wool for what it is worth. As we do not produce enough wool in this country to supply the mills, but have to import largely each year, there is no good reason why our domestic wools should not at all times bring prices equal to the cost of importing the same grades of wool.

Not five dealers or growers out of a hundred know the value of the wools they buy or grow, as determined by the cost to import wools of the same grade, but are at the mercy of organizations controlling unlimited capital. On November 1 wool statistics show that there was about 90 million pounds of wool in Boston. Within a week 27 million pounds were sold. This is more than one-fourth of their entire holdings. Wools are cheaper than any other product of the country. Manufacturers knew this, and went into the market for all they could buy. This large purchase will enable them to stay out of the market for a few weeks. But they were never better employed than now, and their sales never larger, or more satisfactory; and they will need all the wool, later on, at better prices.

Growers should at all times receive the value of their wools, but they do not get it because they do not know what that value is. The dealer must buy wool so as to be able to sell it on the market, as quoted him from week to week. A compact, solid organization would change all this, and be able to give strong support to the friends of the wool industry in both the house and senate.

This proposed reduction of 20 per cent in the duties on wool from the Argentine republic, should be fought tooth and toe nail. This Argentine quarter-blood wool is the sharpest competitor the American grower has to meet. It is being sold by the grower at from 4 to 5 cents per pound, free from tags, leg or belly wool; and the shrinkage is less in cleaning than that of our domestic wools. Every grower and dealer should write to the senators from his state, asking them to aid in the defeat of the Argentine reciprocity treaty now before that body.

KIDNAPED CHILD NOW AN ACTRESS

Fourteen-year-old Dollie Richards, who has wone some fame on the western vaudeville stage, has been restored to her parents, from whom she was kidnaped ten years ago. She was stolen by an actress named Agnes Andrews, who trained her as a child dancer. Recently, on her deathbed, the Andrews woman confessed her crime, and Dolly has been restored to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, who live at 204 Colorado avenue, Chicago. Despite this dramatic ending to her life mystery, Dollie worships the Andrews woman's memory, and refuses to give up the stage.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

"Before you'll be taxed,"
The reporter "axed,"
"Will you leave the town, as they say?"
"Leave the town, my child?"—
And the magnate smiled—
"Not unless we can't take it away."
—Chicago Tribune.

I hate the reciting of "Beautiful Snow,"
Which leads all one's hearers to scoff;
And yet I would very much rather, I know,
Recite it than shovel it off.
—Philadelphia Press.

"How did he get rich?"
"Betting against what were supposed to be sure things."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery.—Hannah Moore.

"When I make a mistake," said Mr. Meckton's wife, "I do not hesitate to confess it."

"Yes, Henrietta," was the reply. "You can afford to say that. You never make any."—Washington Star.

"No use talking," said the invalid feebly, "I'm going to die, I know."

"O! come," expostulated his friend, "the doctor doesn't say that, and he surely knows more than you."

"No; he doesn't know as I do that I allowed my insurance to lapse."—Catholic Standard and Times.

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A Special Offer.

MONEY EASILY MADE.

WE believe that an intelligent person can easily earn each day $5 or more and only devote part of the time to the work.

We wish to increase the subscription list of our popular publication, **New Idea Woman's Magazine**, to 800,000 copies by January 1st, and want you to help us and at the same time increase your income quickly and easily. Send for free sample copy.

Over a hundred pages each month. Fashions, Millinery and Embroidery, **16 or more beautifully illustrated pages in colors**, and a large number of other illustrations giving advance fashions, new ideas for women's and children's wear, with full descriptions. Stories in each issue. All matters about Home Interests. **All this for 10c a copy; $1.00 a year.**

A very liberal proposition far below these prices will be made to you to act as our representative, and you should **write to-day.**

This magazine is appreciated by women wherever seen. You will make money quickly for your Fall and Winter expenses. Try it. Write us to-day for full information.

Our "New Idea" Patterns are popular the world over.

THE NEW IDEA PUB. CO.,

163 Times Building New York.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Chicago Paper Thinks This Effort Should Be Spent at Home.

Chicago Tribune.

Everything possible should be done to secure the release of Miss Stone, the American missionary who is held as a captive by Bulgarian brigands. The adequate punishment of her captors should be demanded and insisted upon. At the same time the question may be asked with great propriety, Was it necessary or expedient for her to be laboring as a missionary where Bulgarians or Macedonians had an opportunity to lay hands on her? Her headquarters have been for some years at Salonica—the Thessalonica of the ancients, to whose inhabitants St. Paul wrote one of his epistles. This region was visited by its first Christian missionary nearly 1,900 years ago. It hardly seems necessary for missionaries to be sent there now from the United States.

The object of sending them is to convert members of the Greek church or Mohammedans to belief in the form of Christianity held by the particular Protestant denomination which sends these missionaries abroad. There is a growing disbelief in the value of their labors and a growing belief that they can do more good elsewhere.

There are in the United States Bulgarians who cling to the "errors" of the Greek church. There are Mohammedans here with souls to be saved. They can be got at easily and cheaply in this country. Attempts to convert them will not provoke the religious fanaticism which missionaries sometimes are responsible for, and we sincerely believe as many of them can be converted in the United States as in Bulgaria or Macedonia.

Nor are these the only heathen to be found within our gates. There are men and women in this country who are in as much need of spiritual enlightenment and of moral instruction as are any people in Europe or Asia Minor. So long as there are slums in New York and Chicago there is work for missionaries at home.

It may be well to send missionaries to Africa, whose inhabitants have no organized religion, though Mohammedanism has accomplished more in Africa than Christianity has. But it is another matter to send out missionaries to preach the gospel to the Roman Catholics in Italy—where there are still Methodist missions—to the Greek Christians, and to the Mohammedans. Of course Mohammed was a "false prophet," but his followers have their virtues. They are temperate at least. The scenes of drunkenness and debauchery to be witnessed by night in London or Paris would be impossible in a Turkish city.

The missionary work of the Protestant church of this country in foreign lands is being carried on in all sincerity. Those who are engaged in it believe they are doing a great work. Those who do not share their fervor, but who view their labors with an unprejudiced judgment, see the painful results of that work in some countries. They see American men and women tortured to death in China, or dying of malignant fevers in India, killed by Mohammedan fanatics in Asia Minor, or in the hands of Bulgarian robbers. That sufficient good is done to offset all this they do not surely know. They would like to be much better informed on the subject than they profess to be at present.

WHAT WITH WHAT.

Asparagus is taking the place of peas to serve with sweetbreads.

A row of small baked tomatoes is a new garnish for a roast fowl.

A baked fish stuffed with mashed potatoes should be served with little cakes of mashed potatoes rolled in egg and bread crumbs and fried.

Thin slices of breakfast bacon make a savory garnish for steak; thin slices of pork rolled in egg and bread crumbs are fried as a garnish for fried chicken.

Fried chicken with cream dressing may be served with cauliflower on the same dish.

Horseradish sauce, made with cream, is the best accompaniment for roast beef.

Cucumbers served with cheese is something new in the world of gastronomy, biscuits or thin wafers being the accompaniments.

Cheese omelets may be substituted for the usual cheese course.

Roman punch was served with the soup at a very swell dinner given at a very swell Newport mansion recently. Grape fruit served as the first course at a dinner was another innovation.

How to Frost a Window.

It is occasionally desirable in a bathroom window or in one having an objectionable outlook to have an opaque pane. The pretty frosted effect often seen in restaurants and saloons can be readily produced at home at little cost. To a pint of stale ale add a handful of Epsom salts. Mix and apply with a brush. This makes a hard finish that will remain indefinitely, or, if desired, may be removed by scrubbing at any time.

WOMAN CHAPLAIN IN WYOMING PRISON

Mrs. May Preston Slosson is the only woman chaplain in a United States prison. For over two years she has looked after the spiritual welfare of the convicts at the Laramie (Wyo.) penitentiary. She is revered and loved by her imprisoned parishioners, and does much to lighten their lot. She was also the first woman to receive the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell university.

FAILURE.

Oh, long and dark the stairs I trod
With stumbling feet to find my God,

Gaining a foothold bit by bit,
Then slipping back and losing it,

Never progressing, striving still,
With weakening grasp and fainting will,

Bleeding to climb to God, while He
Serenely smiled, unnoting me.

Then came a certain time when I
Loosened my hold and fell thereby.

Down to the lowest step my fall,
As if I had not climbed at all.

And while I lay despairing there
I heard a footfall on the stair,

In the same path where I, dismayed,
Faltered and fell and lay afraid.

And lo! when hope had ceased to be
My God came down the stairs to me.
—Theodosia Garrison, in Smart Set.

SERIOUS RUMOR

Of a Rebellion in the Klondike Against Canadian Authority.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The Call yesterday printed an unconfirmed story from Skagway, Alaska, under date of November 6, telling of the discovery of what is alleged to be a huge conspiracy existing in Dawson and ramifying to Skagway, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle for the overthrow of the local government of the northwest territory and the establishing of a republic, with Dawson as its capital. According to the story, arms, ammunition and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Prominent American residents of Skagway are said to be leaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5,000 are said to await the summons to arms, ready to fight for the independence of the dominion rule of the gold fields, camps and towns.

The plan is to overthrow the mounted police, arrest the civil authorities and take the government into their own hands. The rigors of the Arctic winters would give the insurgents six months' immunity from attack by Canadian or British troops, and the adventurous archconspirators hope that intervention or outside aid by the time the melting of the snow will permit invasion of their isolated republic.

It is further related that a hurried conference, lasting until midnight, was held at Skagway, at which Capt. Corrigan, of the northwest mounted police, who had arrived from across the Canadian border late that evening; Judge Brown, of the United States district court; United States Marshal Shoup, United States Attorney Frederich and Major Hovey, commanding the United States troops at Skagway, attended the meeting. This was the last of several hasty consultations between the civil and military representatives of the powers in relation to the mysterious transportation of supplies into the interior. Those present maintained the strictest silence concerning the new evidence laid before them, and their evident anxiety helped to confirm the rumors of conspiracy.

Capt. Corrigan took a train back across the border the next morning, while United States Marshal Shoup embarked on the first steamer for Seattle, which port he reached several days ago. The object of his visit was presumably to confer by telegraph with the authorities at Washington. He sailed Saturday afternoon on the Dolphin, on his way back to Skagway.

LEW WALLACE.

Army of the Tennessee Refuses to Investigate His Conduct.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 18.—Gen. Lew Wallace, who has just left for the Shiloh battlefield to assist the National Commission in locating the monuments there, commented freely upon the refusal of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to appoint a committee to investigate his conduct at the famous battle. He said:

"I left the society voluntarily 30 years ago because I had been hounded and causelessly denounced by a few of its members, and as a self-respecting man I cannot again meet with the organization until it has by an investigation indorsed my action at Shiloh. My letter asking an investigation was in answer to a most pressing and cordial invitation from General Dodge, the society's president, asking my presence. Some years before I answered a similar invitation as I answered this one, and I was at that time refused the inquiry that any man should have the right to demand.

"I have never addressed the society in way except when pressed to attend its meetings. The members profess to believe that I wished to open the whole conduct of the battle, but in my letter I expressly said that I merely wished my own conduct inquired into. I did not ask that the odium be placed where it belongs. I simply asked that I be exonerated from the baseless charges made years ago by malicious enemies in the society."

The letter to General Wallace from General Greenville M. Dodge and the reply thereto have just been made public. The first letter is a simple invitation to attend the reunion, but the reply is of considerable length. In it General Wallace, after complaining of a failure to get an investigation so eagerly sought, offers to bear all the expense himself. He will, he says, be satisfied with the investigating committee, should one be appointed, no matter what the personnel, and explains in advance the points he would like to have covered in the investigation by denying some of the charges against him, as follows:

"It is not true that I lost the road in going to the battle.

"It is not true that I took a circuitous route in going.

"It is not true that I refused to march because the order from General Grant was verbal.

"It is not true that when overtaken by a staff officer of General Grant he found me marching from the battle and further away than when I started.

"It is not true that it took me all day to make the five miles from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg Landing. The way in great part was through mortar, mud and backwater from the river, axle-deep, and when the men of the division at dusk came up out of the depths on the highland they had marched 18¼ miles by chain measurement, 16 of them from 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the hour I received the order to set out."

BURNING STEAMER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.—Captain Ferlan of the Australian steamship Etelka has brought to this port news of a probable marine disaster. Early on the morning of Nov. 8, when the Etelka was in latitude 41 north, longitude 39 west, Captain Ferlan states that his attention was drawn to what he believes to have been a burning steamship. The craft was invisible, but the glare of the flames could be plainly seen. The course of the Etelka was changed, but before she could reach the burning vessel an explosion apparently occurred and the ship was torn to pieces. The Etelka cruised about in the vicinity of where the fire occurred, but could find no trace of any of the crew who it was thought might have taken to the small boats.

Captain Ferlan says just before the explosion the flames shot high in the air, which leads him to believe that the vessel was probably an oil carrier.

It was impossible, he says, to identify the vessel.

STRONG FOOD.

Having the Longest Staying Powers.

It is a good thing to know how to select food that will so thoroughly feed and nourish the body that there is no indication of hunger or faintness from one meal to another.

Grape-Nuts Food will carry the user longer, probably, than any other food known. A young lady attending business college, writes from Atlanta, Ga., saying, "Before I began using Grape-Nuts I got so hungry before the dinner hour that I was faint and almost sick, but since I have Grape-Nuts Food for breakfast I study harder, and wait longer for my dinner without experiencing any of the former trouble.

One great advantage is that it requires no cooking or preparation. I wish everyone knew of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for children in school." I. Parkhurst.

Gray?

Perhaps you like the idea of looking 25 or 30 years older than you are! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It completely restores the color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. No use in looking old before your time.

"I am over sixty years of age and my hair is very handsome. People tell me I don't look nearly that old, because my hair is so dark and thick. You know I use Ayer's Hair Vigor."

Mrs. H. F. Borgeol, Phœnix, N. Y.

$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

HUGE COMBINATION

All the Northwestern Railways Merged Under One Control.

New York, Nov. 14.—There was incorporated yesterday at Trenton, N. J., a company with $400,000,000 capital, whose existence marks the most huge combination of railroad interests known in the history of the world.

It is the Northern Security company, endowed by its articles of incorporation in general terms with the power to acquire, control and dispose of the capital stock of other corporations, but organized on purpose to take over the stocks of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

The meaning of the appearance of this company is that Hih and Harriman, through Morgan, have come to such terms that they will act in the future as one. It means the final settlement of that great strife of the railroad monarchs which brought about in its most acute moments the Black Friday of the stock exchange, when Northern Pacific quotations soared toward the 1,000 mark. It means that Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, with a total of 34,000 miles of track are in the future to be held in such close and intimate terms of ownership that conflicts between them will be out of the question.

In short, it is the triumph of the ides of community of ownership, not merely on small scale basis by which the two greatest railroad groups of the country were built up, but between these two groups themselves.

The birth of the Northern Securities company was not the only event of the day which was full of meaning as a sign of this great harmony of the companies. There was also a meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, at which the preferred stock of the road was retired, to be replaced by bonds convertible into common stock. In this action both Harriman and Hill interests agreed, no longer having between them the hostility which last May, after the panic in Wall street, bade fair to make the fight upon this point a bitter one.

James J. Hill has come out of the long struggle in control of his northern group of railroads. He has, through the Burlington properties, which were, so to speak, annexed by the greater power to the Northwest, brought his system down to Chicago with all its outlets to the east. He has built up his group of roads into one which might conceivably rival that other great group, the Harriman roads, which combine the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and, with the Northwestern and the Vanderbilt lines further east, make a transcontinental system.

But he does not hold his transportation empire as one hostile to the system to the south of him. Great amounts of the stock of his system will be held by the Harriman syndicate. Through its holdings in the new Northern Securities Company, for which the Union Pacific's interests in the Northern Pacific road will be exchanged, it gains also an interest in the control of the Burlington line.

In short all these roads are now to be so closely bound together that rate cutting, indirect and stealthy, or open and fierce methods of war, will be impossible, and the stockholders, and probably the public also, will be immeasurable gainers.

As for J. Pierpont Morgan, he remains as ever the great harmonizing figure, the man who organizes, combines, harmonizes, who stands as the friend of both factions, and makes each of them friendly to the other. The suggestion has been heard to-day that the Burlington's stock may be placed in the hands of a voting trust. If so, no other name than that of Mr. Morgan would be considered for an instant for the place of voting trustee.

The Northern Securities Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., at noon, and the filing fee of $80,000 which was required on the $400,000,000 was paid with a check of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. The incorporators were George F. Baker, jr., 258 Madison avenue, New York; Richard Trimble, 53 East Twenty-fifth street, New York, and Abram M. Hyatt, Allenhurst, N. J. The New York law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell filed the certificate of incorporation.

These were the powers conferred on the company by the articles:

To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold as investment any bonds or other securities of indebtedness or any share of capital stock created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the state of New Jersey, or any other state, territory or country.

To purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage or otherwise to dispose of any bonds or other securities or evidences of debt, created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the state of New Jersey, or any other state, territory or country and while owner thereof to exercise all the right, powers and privileges of such ownership.

RATHBUN'S TRIAL.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Nov. 18.—In all probability the trial of Newell C. Rathbun will go over until the February term of court when the regular grand jury will be in session in Jeffersonville. Judge Marsh said to-day that he would have to wait the arrival of the corpse before the question could be settled definitely. The body of the supposed Goodman is now on its way to Jeffersonville, from Little Rock. Coroner Coots having received a telegram to that effect from that city. The body is expected to arrive in Jeffersonville to-morrow evening. The stomach will then be removed for chemical analysis. Judge Marsh said to-day that if the cause of death could be ascertained within a reasonable time the case of Rathbun may be disposed of at this term of court, otherwise it will go over to the February term.

DEPUTY MARSHALS KILLED.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 18.—John R. Montgomery, deputy United States marshal and Deputy United States Marshal Hugh Montgomery, of Pontotoc, left here Saturday for the purpose of arresting Will Mathis, an alleged counterfeiter and moonshiner, who lives twelve miles of this place. Early yesterday morning, Montgomery's horse was found standing at the gate of Curdy Hall, a neighbor of Mathis, and Math's house burned to the ground. Upon further investigation, two partially burned bodies were found in the ashes of the burned building, which have been identified as the remains of the deputy marshals.

MISS STONE.

Bulgarian Government Renews Permit to Negotiate Her Release.

New York, Nov. 14.—Petks Karaveloff, the prime minister of Bulgaria, has just been interviewed by the Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. Said the prime minister:

"For humanitarian reasons the minister of the interior has undertaken to tolerate fresh intercourse between the brigands and an American agent. It is a bad precedent to recognize the brigands, however indirectly, but we wish to stretch a point for America and the cause of humanity.

"The brigands, where they are, can now treat unmolested with the American representative and safe conduct will be given to any man or men recommended by Mr. Dickinson.

"There is no brigandage in Bulgaria. Turkey is the cause of the brigandage, pillage, murder and massacre in Macedonia. Conditions there are intolerable. Europe has been moving in a vicious circle regarding Macedonia since the Berlin treaty; all the powers agree that Macedonia should have autonomy, but none is willing to move in the matter. Count Andrassy, of Austria, was more to blame than Lord Beaconsfield at the Berlin conference for the present condition of Macedonia, which is crying to heaven for vengeance.

"France patches up her quarrel with Turkey, oblivious of liberty, equality and fraternity for Macedonia; Germany is satisfied with getting all material advantages possible out of Turkey. The Macedonians themselves may break the vicious circle and break Turkey's cruel boast: 'We took you by the sword, and by the sword we shall hold you.' All we ask for Macedonia is autonomy. We do not seek annexation.

"If the American people knew the kind of hellish barbarities perpetrated by Turkey in Macedonia the voice of the nation which freed Cuba and fought the most chivalrous and unselfish war of modern times would awaken the cabinets of Europe to a sense of their duty regarding Macedonia."

In conclusion the prime minister said that he wished the United States would establish consulates at Sofia, Varna and Philippopolis, particularly as Bulgaria is entirely agricultural and needs American agricultural implements.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 14.—Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tsilka, the captives of the brigands, are now said to be occupying a hut in a village of Southern Bulgaria, to which they are closely confined.

There is reason to believe that a conference of a secret committee, held at Dubnitza, favored a reinction of the ransom demanded, and that as soon as the sum comes within the range of the funds at the disposal of Consul General Dickinson he is ready to seal the proposal.

Photographs of Ex-President Saratoff, of the Macedonian committee, have been circulated among the troops on the Turkish side of the border, in consequence of the belief that he is now with the brigand bands in the vicinity of the frontier.

Washington, Nov. 15.—It is said at the state department that no authorization has been sent Consul General Dickinson to promise exemption from punishment the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, as one of the conditions of her ransom. In fact, our government has not authorized any promise whatever to be made that would bind its hand in dealing with this subject in the future, or that would prevent either from insisting on the punishment of the brigands or from lodging a demand for full indemnity for the money which may be paid over as ransom for Miss Stone.

There is no disposition to disavow any of Mr. Dickinson's acts, but the officials here are confident that he has not compromised the case. Because of his diplomatic rank, it is left to Mr. Spencer Eddy, United States charge at Constantinople, to make any necessary representations of a diplomatic character and that he is exercising his functions in that direction is exhibited in the dispatches published to-day, disclosing the character of the representations he has been making to the Bulgarian agents at Constantinople. These representations make it evident that the United States is laying the foundation of a claim that Bulgaria is properly responsible for what has occurred, though for prudential reasons the details of the negotiations are not given.

Ransom Reduced.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 16.—The brigands who captured Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tsilka have reduced the amount of ransom they demand to 20,000 pounds Turkish.

DUE TO STOCK GAMBLING.

New York, Nov. 16.—Defalcations, amounting, it is claimed, to $20,000, have been discovered in the accounts of the Williamsburg Savings bank, an institution conducted at Williamsburg, in the suburbs of Brooklyn.

General J. V. Meserole, the president of the bank, is authority for the statement that the parties implicated in the affair are Harry E. Corbett, a former paying teller of the bank, who died on November 2, and George Zollinhofer, a receiving teller, who, it is alleged, gave the first information leading to the discovery.

The bank is fully protected, it is said, by the bonds of both Corbett and Zollinhofer. Harry E. Corbett had been in the employ of the bank for 18 years. He was looked upon as a man of exemplary habits and not the slightest suspicion attached to him up to the time of his death.

According to General Meserole, on Friday of last week George Zollinhofer, one of the receiving tellers, went to Cashier William Burns and confessed to him that he (Zollinhofer) and Corbett had for the past two or three years taken funds from the institution for the purpose of stock gambling, and that so far as he could estimate the amount that had been lost was between $50,000 and $60,000. Cashier Burns had Zollinhofer repeat his confession to President Meserole and a meeting of the trustees of the bank followed.

MEN

Cured While You Sleep In Fifteen Days

Any sufferer from STRICTURE and its offspring, Varicocele, Prostatic and Seminal Weakness, is invited to cut out the coupon below, write his name and address plainly, mail it to St. James Medical Assn., 23 St. James Building, Cincinnati, O., and they will send their Illustrated Treatise, showing the parts of the male system, explained in scientific silhouette, PREPAID, FREE

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23 St. James Building, - - - CINCINNATI, O.

Free to Ladies

One Full-sized $5.00 Package of Dr. Mary Lock's Wonderful Home Treatment Given Free to Every Lady.

Cures every form of Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhœa, Suppressed or Painful Menses, Falling of the Womb, Change of Life, etc.

The celebrated lady specialists have decided for a short time to give free, one full-sized $5.00 package to

TWO OF AMERICA'S GREATEST LADY SPECIALISTS.

every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce their most wonderful remedy in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. They could not afford to do this only that they expect after you are cured and they know you will be and that you will recommend the remedy to suffering friends who will gladly order the treatment and in this way they will be amply rewarded for making this most liberal free offer. Send your name and address to Dr. Mary Lock Co., 703 Eastwood Station, Chicago, Ills., for a Free $5.00 package and be quickly cured in the privacy of your own home.

Remember this is not a patent medicine but a full three-course treatment sent complete, in a plain package so that no person will know what it contains.

The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes will be given a full $5.00 package free. Write to day.

TWO RINGS FREE

Send name and address no money, and we will mail you 10 boxes of Comfort Cough Tablets. Will cure a cough in one day. Sell them for 10 cents a box. Send us the $1.00 and we will mail you this Solid Gold Ring. Will wear a lifetime. No money required till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold.

COMFORT MEDICINE CO., Providence, R. I.

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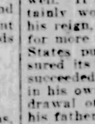

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BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 187, Bloomington, Ill.

WE pay $3 a week and expenses to advertise and introduce Poultry Compound. No canvassing. Send stamp. Royal Co-Op Mfg. Co. Dept. F, Indianapolis, Ind.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY independently rich wants good husband. Address Erie, 182 Washington St., Chicago.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all materials and pay $12 per week. Steady. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Desk X 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

PARALYSIS LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA & Nervous Prostration Cured Dr. CHASE, 2246 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PAN-AM. CONGRESS

Notable Address on the United States

Thanksgiving Greetings.....

Women Of The Old Days. Women Of The New.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Long years ago, even before brave women came across in the Mayflower to make a home in a new and unknown land, gentlewomen of France, fair and beautiful, brought the lily banner of their country and planted it upon the headlands of Quebec. They were heroic souls who believed that the Infinite Father's red children in the forest beyond the seas, needed their efforts to lead them to recognize His Presence, and acknowledge His Fatherhood. Little has been written, few songs have been sung in praise of these high born and delicately nurtured women of France, who came across the great waste of waters that lay between their homes and Canada, to dare and do and endure for the good of their savage sisters. Their names are not familiar as are the names of the Pilgrim mothers, and yet they were equally courageous, equally self-sacrificing.

Their story has been recently told in a book entitled Maids and Matrons of New France, written by Mary Sifton Pepper and published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston. It is both interesting and thrilling. To-day in the midst of peace and plenty, it is hard to realize how much these young dames dared; how great their venture in leaving their homes and friends for a new world, full of perils and mystery.

We are told the tale of brave Jeanne Mance and Marguerite Bourgeois, who went to Montreal when it was but a little settlement constantly threatened by the Indians, to establish a Catholic school and hospital therein. Still more interesting is the recital of the way in which pretty Judith de Bresoles, becoming inspired with the true spirit of helpfulness, carried out her determination to devote her young life to philanthropic labor. She belonged "to a noble family of Blois, who surrounded her with all the advantages that wealth and position can secure. It is said that while her sister was diverting herself with the joys of childhood, playing with dolls and building block houses, little Judith was going about from house to house consoling and nursing the poor and teaching their children. When only fifteen years old she was capable of composing the most wonderful remedies, of mixing medicines and dressing wounds; the lancet of the surgeon had no terrors for her, and she could assist in the bleeding of a patient or the cutting off of a limb with equal fortitude."

So writes the author, who further describes the opposition of her family to Judith's desire to give her life to such work. It was all of no avail, and after seven years spent in the study of chemistry and medicine, she left her beautiful home to go to the wilderness and become a physician and nurse to the savages. Such devotion and heroism were paralleled by a few other girls and women who bore all privation with fortitude and faced unflinchingly the suffering and death by which they were constantly menaced. This record has all the interest and charm of novelty, for it has been brought to recognition so rarely, yet long should the heroism of the women of New France be remembered.

Reading these stories, that are fact and not fiction, then following the centuries down to the present, and it becomes evident that there has never been a time when heroic deeds were not accomplished by women; when heroism was not an integral part of woman's character. She may scream at sight of a mouse, and yet within the hour face death without a quiver to save her loved ones. When the need comes, timidity becomes courage, and shrinking from pain changes to steadfast endurance.

There was this difference between those distant times and to-day—then, the deep devotion, this lofty courage, this invincible determination, were exercised only in the name of religion. Religious fervor moved to their undertaking, the desire to win souls to God through leading them into their form of faith. Apart from that they had no ambition beyond their household affairs. Weighted by tradition, they did not dream it possible, unless in rare instances, as in the case of the Lady de la Tour, to step outside of their household duties.

It is a far cry from that to the present when women are fast becoming a force in all of the practical affairs of life. While the religious motive is still, perhaps, the most dominant in arousing them to action, they are coming to feel that theirs is the responsibility, equally with man, to make conditions of life that will uplift the community. From Denver comes an eloquent story of what women have accomplished in city government in the way of betterment, having, beside influence, power through the ballot to help the good men to bring about needed changes.

In Chicago two women have recently completed a task which required as much courage, with an equal devotion to purpose, as animated Judith de Bresoles. While they crossed no wild wastes of waters, faced no perils of the wilderness, were deprived of no comforts of life, they persevered in spite of great ridicule—the sharpest of weapons—and of discouragements of all kinds, through two long years of labor. Then was laid bare the fact from which there was no escape that there were millions of untaxed property in that great city that were not even listed. The history of their struggle is too long to be told here, but it is interesting as showing the grim determination of two woman teachers who, believing right to be upon their side, acted as the agents of the Teachers' Federation and carried their work through to success.

In New York women played no inconsiderable part in the recent defeat of Tammany. Fired with indignation at the discovery that the police was systematically protecting an organized traffic in innocent young girls, the history of which is sickening, and knowing that there were thousands thus held in bondage and forced to lead an evil life, they worked with might and main for the election of Mr. Low and helped in a vital way to carry the day.

The work of women is, and must be, upon a broader plane in the twentieth century than in the seventeenth, but the same eternal qualities of courage and devotion to the truth, the same spirit of obedience to the law of Love in reaching toward the higher ideals, are necessary.

To the Giver of all blessings
Let our voices rise in praise.

A Collect for Thanksgiving Day

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

Author of "The Man With the Hoe," and Other Poems.

I thank, Thee, Father, for this sky,
Wherein Thy little sparrows fly;
For unseen hands that build and break
The cloud-pavilions for my sake—
This fleeting beauty, high and wild,
Toward which I wonder, as a child.

And thanks for morning's stir and light,
And for the folding hush of night;
For those high deities that spread
The star-filled chasm overhead;
For elfin chemistries that yield
The green fires of the April field;
For all the foam and surge of bloom;
For leaves gone glorious to their doom—
All the wild loveliness that can
Touch the immortal in a man.

Father of Life, I thank Thee, too,
For old acquaintance, near and true—
For friends who came into my day
And took the loneliness away.
For faith that held on to the last,
For all sweet memories of the past—
Dear memories of my dead that send
Long thoughts of life, and of life's end—
That make me know the light conceals
A deeper world than it reveals.

HOLIDAYS.

If Dorothy her wish would speak
She'd have her birthday every week.
Just think! And when the year is through,
Her age would gain by fifty-two!

If Harriet could have her way
It would be always Christmas Day;
She wishes Santa Claus would come
And make her chimney-place his home.

July the Fourth is Johnny's choice—
The time when all the boys rejoice;
But if that day were always here,
We'd soon be all burned up, I fear.

And merry old St. Valentine
Would be the choice of Angeline;
But ah! I know if that were so,
The postmen all on strike would go.

So don't you think perhaps it's best
For holidays, as well, to rest,
And be on hand with joy and cheer
Just once in all the great long year?
—Rose Mills Powers, in St. Nicholas.

The Rebellion of T. J. Jones.

"Yoh, Thomas Jefferson Jones, come 'long in de house an' git yoh face an' naik wash'; an' mo'ovah, fetch de watch what yoh gwin ter git scrubbed wif."

Thomas Jefferson Jones was sulking behind a clump of bushes out of sight of mammy. He thought he was too large a boy to be washed like a baby by his mother. She was not very careful about using the soap, and it often happened that before the energetic cleansing process was ended, that his eyes were smarting and filled with soapsuds and tears.

T. J., as they called him for short, was almost sixteen years old. He was tall for his age and narrow for his height. He was really the head of the family, for his father was dead and his mother was unable to find work enough to support them all in the small village in which they lived. There were four other children and if it had not been for their eldest brother, the cupboard in the low cabin would often have been empty, but T. J. was a great hunter and fisherman. He loved his mammy, and his brothers and sisters, but his mother's unceasing anxiety about the state of his neck and face, had finally driven her son to desperation. The boy wanted to be clean, but he felt that he was old enough to do his own bathing and could not see why his black skin must be washed so often.

He did not answer his mother's call, and sat scolding to himself, resolved to run away.

"Ah ain' gwin to stan' it no mo'. Ah reckon dey fin' out w'en dey ain' no Thomas Jefferson Jones roun' to pestah. Mammy she'll come a lookin' dis-away an' dat-away, screechin' 'whar is dat T. J.,' an' den she git skeered. Ah'm gwine whar Ah wanter, an' Ah's gwine to stay ez long ez A'm mineter."

He heard his mother calling him again and again, but he would not reply. Soon it grew dark. Thomas Jefferson began to think of the warm supper spread on the kitchen table, and of the bright fire in the old-fashioned fireplace, but he had decided to desert his home, and earlier in the day he had tied up some bread in a handkerchief and put the few pennies he had saved in his pocket.

When it was too dark for him to be seen, he crept out from his hiding place and went to the cabin window to take a last look at his mammy and the children. They were sitting before the fire in a circle. Mammy Jones was peeling apples and cutting them into pieces to feed the little ones who sat with wide-open mouths like a row of hungry blackbirds.

Something came up in T. J.'s throat at the sight, and he swallowed a lump so big that he thought his heart had tried to jump out of his mouth. "Good-bye, mammy," he whispered. "Good-bye Lily an' Blanche an' Augustus an' Alonzo. Ah ain' ov'ly glad ter go, but Ah can't stan' no mo' washin'."

He stole out to the road and then started to run as fast as his feet could fly. He ran and ran until he was too tired to move another inch, then he stopped to hunt for a place where he could spend the night. It was only a few days before Thanksgiving, but the weather was mild, so he made a nest of dry leaves in a fence corner and lay down to sleep.

The next thing he knew the sun was shining in his face. At first he did not realize where he was and he expected to hear his mammy saying, "Yoh T. J. Jones, git out o' baid an' come fo' yoh face an' naik wash."

He sought for the gay quilt that had always covered his bed, and not finding it, all of a sudden he remembered that he was a runaway boy. He got up feeling stiff and lame and wanting to go home. The thought of the brown soap and cold water made him shudder, and brushing the leaves from his clothes, he said to himself, "No, suh, Ah ain' gwine back till Ah've got oodles an' oodles of money, an' Ah ain' gwine ter do no washin' dis mo'nin'."

He ate some bread for his breakfast, and it made him wish for his mammy's hot, crispy hoe-cake that tasted so good after it had been baked in the coals. He found a clear, sparkling brook bubbling through the meadows and lying flat on the ground, he drank from the stream. If any one had been watching, they would have seen a long, thin, black boy plunge his face in the water and give it a thorough washing. He stood up after his bath, shaking his head and spluttering, sending the bright drops flying in every direction.

"Ah don' min' 'ef Ah do it myse'f," he declared.

All day long he traveled. That night it grew colder and a drizzling rain fell from the clouds soaking him to the skin. T. J. thought running away was not very much fun. He wondered how the family was getting along without him, and he worried for fear they were suffering. He would have returned, but he had journeyed so far and made so many turnings, that he had lost his way and did not know the right direction. At two farm houses he had asked for a bite to eat, but they had treated him like a tramp and drove him away roughly.

At last when he was near fainting from weariness and hunger, he came to a barn whose wide doors were swinging open. No one was in sight. He went inside, climbed to the loft, and burrowed under the hay for warmth and shelter. He frightened a hen from her nest, and she flew off cackling, leaving behind her a nestful of smooth, white eggs.

"Ah jes' done got ter eat some o' dem aigs," moaned poor Thomas Jefferson. "Mammy'd be rippin', an' rar' an' pitch, ef she knew ah done took 'em, but ah'll break in two in de middle, Ah'm dat discouraged wif stahvin'."

Never did anything taste so delicious as the half-dozen raw eggs the famished boy devoured. He could have eaten more, but his conscience pricked him and he thought if he went to sleep he would forget his troubles. For hours he lay curled up in the sweet-smelling hay, until all at once he was awakened. He was stifling with smoke and he could hear the muttering of fire. He ran to the ladder and slid down like a streak of lightning. Some gruff voices were muttering close by. He stopped to listen.

"We'll fix him all right for not giving us any supper. I guess he'll wish he had when he finds his barn gone to blazes."

T. J. did not wait to hear more. He crept cautiously out of the barn to run to the house and give warning. He kept in the shadow, but just as he turned a corner the flames burst into a great light and the men who had started the fire discovered Thomas Jefferson. They sprang to catch him. "Here, you nigger," they growled, "none of that. Come back or you'll wish you'd never been born."

The boy paid no heed to their threats and ran on swiftly. They caught him and clutched his sleeve, but he slipped out of his coat and sped over the ground, leaping like a deer. The farmhouse was at some distance, and when T. J. reached it he was breathless. The hour was late and the family was sleeping. The boy pounded on the door with both fists. A window over his head was opened. "What do you want?" someone shouted.

"De bahn—it's done bu'nin'," he panted.

By this time the dames were roaring through the roof, and forgetting his own danger, T. J. rushed back to the burning building. The farmer and his sons were there almost as soon as Thomas Jefferson. They rescued the horses and cattle and saved a part of the other contents before the fire drove them outside. When they could do no more, they stood watching the flames until nothing was left but a bed of white-hot, glowing embers.

In the meantime, T. J. had told them how the fire had happened, and had confessed to being a runaway boy.

"Do you want to go home," asked the farmer, kindly.

"'Deed Ah does," answered Thomas Jefferson, digging a grimy knuckle into one eye. "Ah's a man o' family an' Ah done got ter git back ter pervide a Thanksgiving dinnah."

In spite of their loss his listeners were compelled to shout with laughter, but the boy knew he had fallen among friends and did not get angry.

The night was spent and the gray dawn of Thanksgiving day broke in the east. After T. J. had told the farmer the name of his home village, he learned it was not far off and that he could reach there by train at 10 o'clock in the morning.

"I'll get you home in time, my boy, and you shall have that Thanksgiving dinner," his friends assured him.

Then what riches came to T. J. from the farmer's bounty. First they gave him a whole suit of clothes, almost new, but outgrown by its original owner. Then the farmer's wife brought out a huge basket and packed it with all sorts of good things to eat. She put in a plump, young turkey. She put in pies and pies and biscuits. A pretty china dish she heaped to the brim with the most delicious, sugary cookies. She put in more than it is possible to mention and all the time T. J. watched her, his eyes growing rounder and rounder. The farmer and his sons drove him to the station and bought his ticket, each one shaking his hand at parting, thanking him for his help and bravery.

When the runaway got off the train at his home, he could hardly lift the basket, but he lugged it along, with a heart as light as his burden of good things was heavy. His mammy saw him coming before he reached the gate. She ran down the path, both arms extended, to meet him, with Lily, Blanche, Alonzo and Augustus tumbling after as fast as their short legs could scramble.

"Yoh Thomas Jefferson Jones," she cried, hugging and kissing the happy boy, "whar yoh done been, a skeerin' yoh ole mammy mos' to def. Whar yoh done been?"

"Mammy," he answered meekly, "Ah's been a pervidin' yoh Thanksgivin' dinnah."

She lifted the basket to her head and the whole troop went crowding toward the cabin, the pickaninnies falling over each other every step of the way. At the door mammy paused, and taking T. J. by the chin, said, "Honey, is yoh done wash yoh face an' naik sence yoh been gallivantin'?"

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JONES.

Thanksgiving 1901.

"Can anyone tell me," said a teacher in a primary school, "one of the principal events in the history of our country, that has occurred in the month of November?" And every child answered as one child: "Thanksgiving Day!"

And so with us all; we may forget the dates of the most important battles, the names of famous generals, scholars and philanthropists, but we never fail to remember that ever since the year of our Lord, 1621, in the month of November, "Thanksgiving Day" has "occurred."

"A day for family reunions,
A day for feasting and fun;
A day for recalling the Pilgrims,
And the battles they fought and won."

It is essentially a day for family reunions, when the children who are scattered far and wide, return, bringing their children, to their father's house and for at least one day put aside the worries and vexations of business in the pleasure of meeting the dear ones from whom, by the exigencies of life, they are separated during the remainder of the year.

Great preparations are made for this home-coming of the dear ones, and happy indeed is the family who can gather around the table this year with no vacant place to remind them of one who was with them at the last time the feast was celebrated.

In anticipation of the day, early in the month the choicest and most promising of the turkeys are set aside for the sacrifice and are fed, so to speak, on the fat of the land, that they may be in prime condition for the time when they, in turn, must feed others.

Mince meat is prepared and set away to ripen for the pies that are to make us more thankful: cranberry sauce, rich and solid is made to be in readiness to add its ruby tints to the color scheme of the table, when the well-browned turkey, the yellow squash, the translucent colors of the various jellies, and the shades of green in celery and pickles, shall all unite to make the table a poem of color, as well as a most satisfying spectacle for the hungry ones who shall sit down for their Thanksgiving dinner.

Tradition says that a turkey shall be the principal feature of this feast, but many prefer a brace of tender chickens, roasted or baked in a pie, or a tender roast of beef or pork, but with whatever meat is the choice of the family, potatoes, onions, squash and turnips are served with it.

Before the meat dish, either soup or oysters are in order, and with some the two are combined in an

Oyster Soup.

Over a solid quart of oysters pour a cupful of cold water and carefully remove any bits of shell; strain the liquor through cheesecloth, heat to the boiling point and skim carefully. Into this place the oysters and let them simmer until they are plump and the edges begin to curl. Prepare a sauce by rubbing smooth three tablespoonfuls of butter with the same quantity of flour. Scald a quart of milk, with a few leaves of chopped celery and a small slice of onion, remove the vegetables, add the blended butter and flour to the hot milk by degrees, and when it is perfectly smooth and creamy, pour in the oysters with the liquor in which they were cooked, and let them stand for ten minutes where they will keep boiling hot.

Another popular method of serving oysters is:

Poached, on the Half Shell.

Butter as many scallop shells, or small individual baking pans as there are guests to be served. Put into each five or six small oysters, sprinkle with salt, pepper any Worcestershire sauce, scatter a few bits of butter over them and set in a hot oven until the edges of the oysters curl. Serve on small plates with a doily under each shell, with brown-bread sandwiches, or small strips of toast.

A sauce that was almost universally served with poultry by the people of two or three generations ago, but which is almost unknown is

Pumpkin Sauce

and is made by paring and boiling a sweet pumpkin all day on the back of the range, stirring it frequently to prevent burning. It will be of a rich brown color, and must be sifted through a colander to remove all possible lumps. While hot, add to one pint of the pulp two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half tablespoonful of ginger and two tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar. A little sugar may be added, if necessary, though usually the pumpkin will be sweet enough without. Let this come to a boil and serve either hot or cold.

No mention need be made of that especially American institution—the pie—of mince, pumpkin, apple or cranberry, without which the dinner would be incomplete, but a new fad in serving these is to make them on small, individual tins, each being equal to one piece of pie as generally served.

This, as all that is given in regard to the menu, is simply a suggestion to be used or not as each family will doubtless modify it to suit its own taste.

For table decorations, chrysanthemums, late asters and the beautiful bitter-sweet berries furnish plenty of material. In a large room the decorations can be carried out with ears of corn, etc. When the table is large enough to admit of such an arrangement, a pumpkin can be scooped out to form a centerpiece, and, after being lined with waxed paper, filled with fruit or flowers.

Of course, the best napery, silver and china will be none too good for this occasion, and happy the housekeeper who has a store of old-fashioned dishes with which to set her table. Thrice happy she who can bring forth heirlooms of the ancient pewter dishes which are now becoming quite as popular as in days of old.

A most charming centerpiece can be made of a large pewter platter, piled with apples, pears, peaches, purple and white grapes, and surrounded by a wreath of autumn leaves or a spray of smilax. Smaller plates on either side, and holding cheese, crackers, nuts, etc., will add to the effect.

Place cards and favors for a Thanksgiving dinner, are made from stiff cardboard, bearing a bunch of scarlet berries, or, if the hostess is an artist, they may be further decorated with suitable and appropriate designs in pencil or water colors and quotations apropos to the occasion. A pretty conceit in the line of favors is a box made in the form of a child's alphabet block. On one side is a letter, and on another a bird or animal whose name begins with the letter. For instance, "T" on one side and a picture of a turkey on the other. These boxes are filled with candy, preferably the peppermint creams, that are an aid to after-dinner digestion.

After dinner we are apt to agree with Byron when he says:

"When dinner has oppressed me
I think it is perhaps the gloomiest hour
Which turns up out of the sad twenty-four."

And we would like a few minutes rest, the party, they are ready for games, either active enough to assist the digestion, or of a quieter sort that will suit the older folks. One that is a general favorite is called

My Thanksgiving Dinner.

All being seated, the leader says: "I had for my thanksgiving a turkey." The next person immediately responds: "I had turkey and cranberry sauce." The third person had turkey, cranberry sauce and potatoes, and so on, each person in the company repeating all the others have said and adding one other article to the bill of fare. As soon as anyone omits anything that has already been given, he drops out of the game, until every possible food has been mentioned, or all of the players are "out."

To the one having the best memory a prize is given and to the one who has remembered the fewest things a booby prize, made from a wish-bone, dressed like a base ball player, or a dunce, may be presented. Tableaux, charades, music and other games, or a friendly little dance may vary the program.

By-and-by, when all are tired, and the shadows of evening begin to fall, we instinctively draw near the fire and indulge in reminiscences of Thanksgiving Days past, and recall the many reasons we have for thankfulness. For health, food and shelter; for friends present and those who, in new homes, we know are thinking of us at this time. And if it chances that

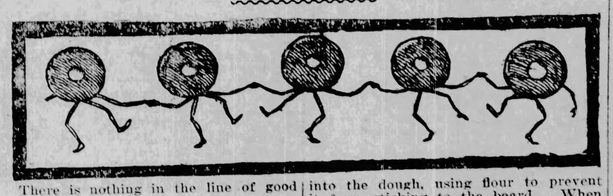
"The home circle is broken,
And the dear ones have gone,
'Tis a day selfish grief to conquer,
And rejoice that their work is done.

"That for them the spring-time sowing
And the summer's watchful care,
Is changed for the glad thanksgiving
And the rest His weary ones share."

And we believe then, if at no other time, that the spiritual world is very near to this material one, and that though unseen by our mortal vision, those who have passed through the door of death into another room of our Father's house are yet with us in spirit, and we are thankful that when that door is opened for us to pass through, we shall find them awaiting us with the same loving welcome with which they ever greeted our home-coming at our earthly thanksgivings.

S. F. W.

FRIED CAKES AND DOUGHNUTS.



There is nothing in the line of good cooking that can compare for general goodness, and convenience in eating, as a panful of friedcakes. The cookie jar, is a close second, but not even cookies can give the satisfaction to be obtained from a tender, white friedcake in its coat of brown crispness.

There are of course friedcakes and friedcakes; some are heavy, soggy, fat-soaked things that give one the dyspepsia just to look at them, but these are not the kind approved of, or made, by the Blade cook and her family.

There are also "doughnuts," but sometimes the two are confounded, but they are two distinct articles; a doughnut, being made of raised dough, without sweetening, while the friedcake is just what its name indicates—a cake containing sugar, and spice, and everything nice—fried in deep fat, instead of being baked in an oven.

At Thanksgiving time there is nothing so welcome and useful in keeping the children, both young and old, quiet until the late dinner is served, as a panful of these and some recipes gathered from the cooks of several states are given to-day.

Mrs. O. P. A., Michigan.

One cupful sugar, one cupful sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two eggs, three cupfuls of flour, sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix as soft as can be rolled out and fry. While warm roll in pulverized sugar.

From New York State—Bread Doughnuts.

Take one pint of bread dough after the second rising, add to it two tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, and cut it into the dough, using flour to prevent it from sticking to the board. When soft and elastic, place it in a covered bowl and let it become very light, then roll it out about half an inch thick, cut in rounds, and fry in boiling fat. Turn them once, so as to brown them on both sides, and drain on soft, brown paper. These are excellent to eat with coffee.

Mrs. H. S. P., Illinois.

Three-fourths cupful granulated sugar, two eggs beaten separately, one cupful of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, three cupfuls of flour, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, and one small teaspoonful of salt. Mix, as for nice cake, adding the whites of the eggs last, roll out and cut in rounds or twists, and fry in boiling fat. The dough should be rolled not more than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, before cutting.

Rich Boston Fried Cakes—M. L. D.

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter with one-half cupful of sugar, add the beaten yolks of three eggs and one and a half cupfuls more of sugar, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two squares of grated chocolate melted over hot water, one-third teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half teaspoonful of boiling water, the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and sufficient flour to make as soft a dough as can be rolled out. Roll thin, fry in boiling lard, and when cool sift over them powdered sugar.

These are rich enough, and good enough, to set before the king or any other company you may have, not to mention your own family. The only trouble found with them is that they will keep but a very short time after they are made—at least, they will not in my family.

The Merry-Go-Rounds

"Unicecti." Mo., is thankful.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I am truly thankful that my letter did some good, for I felt that I was imposing upon Miss Prudence's good nature when I sent a letter with so little sense in it, and I thank her for making as much of it as she did, and will promise to do better in the future.

"El Homo," the M. G. R.'s are a band of good, friendly, jolly young folks who never intend to be rude to any one, or to slight a newcomer, so do not be afraid of them.

"Mother's Crutch," have you read "To Have and To Hold?" I have, and like it. I dearly love to read and do a great deal in that line. I have kept a list of all the books I ever read, and think it is a good plan as it helps me to remember them, and I can see whether I am improving in my literary taste year by year.

"Fannie," I almost envy you. I do so long for a cool, salty ocean breeze; please breathe one for me.

"Hornett," Iowa, would like to know "What next?"

I have just come from the phone and came very near saying "Hello" to you, but remembered in time that that was not the proper way to address the "Go-Rounders," so I will say as we do out here in Iowa—"Morning, friends."

Now that the picnic season is past, what are we to have next by way of entertainment? Please answer soon.

A "personal" letter.

"Illi Nois"—I am almost afraid to venture into the M. G. R. after so long an absence but feel sure that Miss Prudence will put this in the waste basket if she thinks best.

I wish to thank "New England Girl" for the Easter favor she so kindly sent me, but which was lost in the mail. I echo "Buckeye School Ma'am's" wish, and am sure that my life would be happier and better for having such a friend as I know she would be. I would like to have her and "Ettie" come over and become acquainted. I will treat them to apples and nuts, maple sugar and taffy.

Thanks, "Irma," for your good wishes. I am feeling better now than for a year or more.

I think the column would be of more general interest if we were to stop bewailing the non-appearance of the older members, and do our best to make up for their absence, by each one endeavoring to write such interesting letters that they would return of their own accord for the sake of our good company.

Although I was interested in the serious studies, I agree with Cowper that "variety is the spice of life."

"Lonely Jack," remember that you are not the only lonely one, and help to make us all happy by writing that promised letter.

If the friend from Dayton will take the trouble to read the requirements for membership as given in several numbers of the paper, he will find that the mere fact that "The Blade is regularly found" on his reading table, does not entitle him to membership in the M. G. R., nor the privilege of receiving addresses for private correspondence with the members. The Chaperone of so large a number of girls must be very careful to whom she gives their addresses, and by the rules of the paper can do so to none but bona fide members who have joined us not merely to obtain such addresses.

"Pericles," W. Va., calls again.

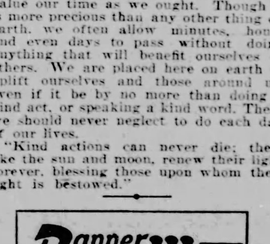
I wish to say that I take great pleasure in reading all of the M. G. R. letters, but especially those from my state; they seem a little better I suppose because the writers are nearer my home.

"Mountain Boomer," I, too, was born and raised among the mountains and have had very few opportunities for gaining an education. While we who live in these mountainous counties do not have the advantages of those who live in cities, we can, by improving every opportunity that offers, gain enough of one to be of great benefit to us.

How the time does fly! It seems so short a time since the flowers of spring were blooming and now it is autumn. The summer is past, the birds are flying southward and the trees are clothed in their garments of crimson and gold, making the landscape present a scene of unusual beauty. Happy are we who can see fresh beauty in each changing season.

I have thought how few of us seem to value our time as we ought. Though it is more precious than any other thing on earth, we often allow minutes, hours and even days to pass without doing anything that will benefit ourselves or others. We are placed here on earth to uplift ourselves and those around us, even if it be by no more than doing a kind act, or speaking a kind word. These we should never neglect to do each day of our lives.

"Kind actions can never die; they, like the sun and moon, renew their light forever, blessing those upon whom their light is bestowed."



1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Philadelphia in December 1828. In his 16th year he was sent to West Point where he graduated with high honors in 1846, and joined the army as second lieutenant of engineers. He took an active part in the Mexican war, and when that was over, was appointed assistant professor at West Point and translated from the French a manual of bayonet exercises for the use of the army. During the civil war he organized the army of the Potomac, defeated at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In 1864 he was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In 1867 he was chosen governor of New Jersey for three years, and in 1870 was appointed chief engineer of the department of docks and piers of New York, a position he held until 1873. He died October 29, 1885.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—OCTAGON COMBINATION.

```
          1  2  5
       16  .  X  .  4
    15  .  X  .  .  5
 14  X  X  X  X  X  6
    13  .  X  '.  .  7
       12  .  X  .  8
          11 10  9
```

1-2-3, was one of David's chief rulers.
4-4-5, a descendant of Reuben.
5-6-7, was the fifth son of Bela.
7-8-9, was a place where the Israelites halted in the wilderness.
9-10-11, is to deface.
11-12-13, was one of David's mighty men.
13-14-15, a son of Caleb.
15-16-1, one that God called by name.
The centrals up spell the name of one who has the core of crisis.
The centrals across, to gain that which has been lost.

C. M. B.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two persons start from the same point, and go the one due east, the other due south. The first goes twice as far as the second, and walks 20 miles a day. How far apart are they at the end of six days?

MATTHEW MATTOX.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first in in rain, but not in sleet;
My second's in cold, but not in heat;
My third is in love, but not in hate,
My fourth is in step, but not in gait;
My fifth is in merry, but not in glad;
My sixth is in sober, but not in sad;
My seventh's in tree, but not in shrub;
My eighth is in bear, but not in cub.
Dissent and a fire-brand, joined "with a vee,"
Spell out the whole, and present you to me.

TELENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

5.—QUERY.

What is meant by the "Walking Purchase"?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"The nimble lie
Is like the second-hand upon the clock;
We see it fly; while the hour-hand of truth
Seems to stand still; and yet it moves unseen,
And wins at last; for the clock will not strike
Till it has reached the goal."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of Nov. 7.

1.—Wm. Henry Fox Talbott.
2.—"A good woman."
3.—22 minutes, 11 80 minutes speed of the wind is 20 miles per minute. (See Chat).
4.—Words forming double acrostic: Ethuni, Shcco, razor, Ozias, Mamre, Primula, Esrom, finals reversed, the same name.
5.—The "Golden Age" of Literature, was during the reign of Elizabeth.
6.—J. G. Holland wrote:
"If from my book I gather that which inspires a nobler, sweeter beauty in my life, and give my life to those who can not win from the dim text such a boon, then have I borne a blessing from the book."

Chat.

Ella's solution to his problem is thus: Speed is as 5:2 and 2. their difference equals 48 minutes, 1-2 of 48 equals 24, 5 equals 10 x 2, and 2 is 5 of 10 and 48 minutes respectively. A's speed equals 5 divided by 32 equals ⅝ mi. per min., and B's equals 8 divided by 80, or 1-10 mi. per min., and the speed of the wind equals ¼ minus 1-10 equals 3-20ths.

There were present at roll-call this morning, John E. Jones, Hawkeye, Pauline, Marley Cranford and W. L. H.

W. L. H. claims that in the problem of Oct. 24, any distance has been used per day for 1/5 rate will be correct.

Hawkeye solves the same problem by algebra, and obtains a rate of 5 miles.

Pauline, don't you have a "heap" of company?

John E. Jones asks why it is that a rope 60 rds. long will enclose more land when laid in a circle, than when in the form of a square.

In answer to a recent query in this column, Marley Cranford sends this: Why is it that the difference between any number of figures (say 532) and the same number written in an inverse order, is divisible by 9 without a remainder?

Because, as many places as you move a figure to the right in inverting the order, it is divided by 10, and as many times as it is moved to the left so many times is it multiplied by 10. Thus, in 53, the 1 represents 10, and in 61 the 1 represents 1, and we subtract 1 from 10 and obtain 9 which is divisible by 9. So it is with any other number.

The Schoolmistress returns hearty thanks to Mr. Cranford, for his prompt and clear explanation.

TREATY TERMS.

But No One Knows if They Are the Real Thing.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Journal and Advertiser publishes a London dispatch giving what it claims is the text of the Nicaragua canal treaty. The London cable states that the copy of the Nicaragua canal treaty was shown to a Journal and Advertiser correspondent in London by "a high official of the foreign office."

After giving the preamble the dispatch continues:

"It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

Other provisions follow:

1—The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

2—The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

3—Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermissions as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

4—No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

5—Provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than 24 hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

6—The plant, establishment, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purpose of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace, shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

LETTER FROM CAPT. KIDD.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 13.—A letter 200 years old, from Capt. Kidd, the notorious pirate chief, to John Bailey, esq., of New York, which, from evidence contained in it, is believed to be genuine by those to whom it has become an heirloom, has been deposited for safe keeping with others papers, in the office of the record commissioners of this city.

The letter is the property of Edward Field, clerk of the municipal court of Providence, and historian, a descendant of the Warner family, which was among the first to settle in what is now the town of Warwick. It was found among family papers.

Apparently the letter was written after the capture of Capt. Kidd. It is dated Boston, 1700-1, and it says, in part:

"I fear we are in a bad situation. We are taken for pirates, and you must come to Boston as soon as you get this. There is no one I can depend upon. If I do not see you, I will tell you where my money is. It is * * * buried on * * * island, in Boston harbor, on the * * * island, in two chests, containing from £15,000 to £20,000 in money, jewels and diamonds. They are buried about four feet deap, with a flat stone on them and a pile of stone near by. There is no one that knows where it is but me now living.

"It is about * * * up the hillside. Don't fail to come to me as soon as you get this. If I am gone to England, be there as soon as possible. Secure the money and diamonds before you come, as money will do a great deal for us."

The letter contains much more matter, and refers to many incidents which have been found to be historically correct. The words which would tell exactly where the treasure was buried are here omitted, and their places are taken by crosses. It is considered likely that along with the letter went another writing in which was given the key to the omitted portions.

Ireland is said to have offered a safe parliamentary seat to Kruger, he being said to be a British subject now under the terms of Kitchener's proclamation.

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ANTI-TRUST WHISKEY AT HALF THE COST OF TRUST WHISKEY.

Best $5 Trust Goods Sent Out by the Green Mountain Anti-Trust Distillery at $2.85 per Case of Four Full Quarts, Express Prepaid.

One ounce of Green Mountain Whiskey goes farther than two ounces of any other—this is what the U. S. Gauger, who knows what he is talking about, says. It is prescribed by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because of its purity and utter absence of all health-destroying substances. It is distilled from choicest small Pennsylvania and Maryland Rye, and the Bourbon is guaranteed Kentucky inspection. Send $2.85 for a trial case of four full quart bottles, and get a beautiful etched whiskey glass and cork-screw free—all charges prepaid to your nearest express station. If not satisfactory your $2.85 will be refunded by first return mail. The Green Mountain Distillery sells only to consumers—direct from distillery to family. Send for special anti-trust cut price list for assorted combination case of best brands. Address

M. C. REEFER, President,
Warehouse 49, Kansas City, Mo.

CONSUMPTION IN ACTUAL RETREAT

The last United States Mortality Bulletin shows a marked decrease in the number of deaths from Consumption.

Ten years ago the official record showed the annual number of deaths out of 100,000 population to be 245. The recent Bulletin shows that only 190 now annually fall victims to Consumption out of the same number of inhabitants.

In 1890 the average life was 31 1-10 years. Now it is 35 2-10 years.

These facts point unmistakably to the actual retreat of the grim monster Tuberculosis, which is responsible for the largest number of deaths from various diseases.

The honor of thus effectively arresting the progress of this malady rests with the wonderful system of treatment which has been reduced to an exact science for the cure of Consumption and for the cure of Catarrh and other prevalent conditions which pave the way for Consumption — that successful method evolved by America's greatest scientist physician, Dr. T. A. Slocum, whose great liberality, through his **Free Trial Treatment,** sent broadcast throughout this broad land, has contributed most to the rout of the most potent agency in the destruction of human life in this hemisphere.

His **Free System Of Treatment** has arrested the hand of death in the cases of thousands of consumptives and has prevented the disease in countless instances.

The Slocum Treatment consists of four distinct remedies for the cure of **Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all pulmonary and wasting diseases** and is based upon principles essential to the correction of function, the rebuilding of the tissues, the overthrow of parasitic animal organisms and the establishment of health in all the departments of the human body.

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete new treatment for Consumption and nearly all the ills of life.
The Food Emulsion is needed by some, the Emulsion and Tonic by others, the Expectorant by others, the Ozojell Cure for Catarrh by others still and all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the exigencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration. Also 68 page My Doctor Book.
FREE
DIRECTIONS
DIRECTIONS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Slocum System of Treatment is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor for the above free trial please mention the Toledo Weekly Blade and greatly oblige.

THE STRAIGHT WAY TO HEALTH

The four preparations embody all the necessary elements of a complete treatment for consumption—its cure and prevention—as well as for most of the chronic and wasting ills of life. Apparently hopeless cases are cured by their timely use.

These free remedies comprise the great **curative forces** discovered by the eminent physician, Dr. Slocum, they represent the acme of the pharmacist's skill, and with them will be found explicit directions for their use in any case.

FREE TRIAL

To have these FOUR Free preparations, it is only necessary to write, mentioning the Toledo Weekly Blade, in which you saw this offer, to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York,

plainly giving full address. The remedies will be sent to you immediately from the Slocum Laboratories with full directions and instructions for their proper use.

PRINCE OF BUTCHERS

Filipino Officer Awaiting Death for Wholesale Massacre.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The records of a score or more of court-martial trials of Filipinos, charged with murder and other crimes, have been received at the War department. The most interesting case is that of Francisco Braganza, major in the insurgent army, who ordered the massacre of 103 Spanish prisoners in February of 1900 and who now has been sentenced to death for his crime. General Chaffee made an unusually long review of this case criticising the wholesale destruction of life as "the most barbarous and revolting massacre of helpless prisoners known to the modern history of war." He calls attention to the fact that the chiefs of the insurrection did their utmost to prevent the United States from fulfilling its obligation to employ its best efforts to return the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos to Spain. It was upon the approach of a detachment of American troops that this Filipino officer ordered the massacre of the helpless Spaniards in his charge. "In the manner this cruel policy could serve the cause of the insurrection," says General Chaffee, "passes ordinary comprehension." The records give full details of the horrors of the killings.

A BOLO "RUSH"

Failed in Its Object--More Fighting in Samar.

Manila, Nov. 18.—Company E of the Ninth infantry, Captain F. H. Shoeffel, was attacked by fifty bolomen and several insurgents armed with rifles, at a point six miles from Tarangnan, in the Island of Samar. The insurgents tried to rush the Americans but failing to accomplish their purpose, they quickly broke and scattered. The men of the Ninth had a corporal and a scout killed and one private wounded. Sixteen of the bolomen were killed, while the riflemen escaped.

A Priest's Sentence.

Manila, Nov. 18.—The Filipino priest, Deposoy, has been sentenced by court-martial to the penalty of death for the murder of certain of his countrymen who favored the Americans. Out of respect, however, to the condemned man's calling and the great religious body to which he belonged and most unworthily represented, Gen. Chaffee has commuted his sentence to twenty years' inprisonment.

INSURGENTS SURPRISED.

Manila, Nov. 14.—Captain Hartman Stroop, of the First cavalry, early yesterday, surprised four hundred insurgents at Buan, in Batangas province, Southwestern Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack, and were in rifle pits. The cavalry attacked the insurgents on the flank, killing sixteen of them, wounding five and capturing nine rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursuing them.

Two large boat loads of arms are reported to have been landed on the southern part of the Balatangas peninsula, and taken to Bunagan. Major West, stationed in that locality, is endeavoring to find these arms.

RUSSELL HARRISON ANGRY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 13.—Col. Russell B. Harrison, son of former President Benjamin Harrison, has been admitted to practice law by the county, state supreme and federal courts on the petition of former United States Attorney General W. H. H. Miller, former law partner of the late ex-President Harrison, and State Attorney General Taylor. Col. Harrison will open a law office in Indianapolis, and it is said that his associate will be Prof. Ingler, dean of the Indianapolis College of Law. Col. Harrison, in reply to an inquiry said:

"This consummation of a long cherished intention has been hastened by my own desire, and my father's dying wish that I should carry out his intention to fight to the end the unjust and unmilitary treatment meted out to me by the war department.

"To do his successfully, I find it necessary to have a complete training in law, and I have therefore, since my father's sudden sickness and death, devoted all my time to completing my final studies and examinations, thereby rounding out my law studies, work and experience as inspector general and provost marshal general, in connection with the establishment and maintenance of civil military government in Cuba and Porto Rico."

MISS FORAKER WEDDED.

Cincinnati, Nov. 15.—The wedding of Miss Florence Margaret Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker, and Randolph Matthews, occurred yesterday in the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills, near the senator's residence, and was followed by a brilliant reception at the bride's home. Mrs. Mary Rodgers Lovell was matron of honor, and Miss Louise Foraker served as maid of honor. The six bridesmaids were Miss Julia Foraker, sister of the bride, herself announced to Mr. Wainwright of Philadelphia; Miss Louise Deshler of Columbus, cousin of Governor Nash, and who recently accompanied him on his journey to San Francisco at the launching of the battleship Ohio; Miss Matthews, Miss LeBoutellier and Miss Reba Wallace of Philadelphia. Merrill Hubbard of Pittsburg, served as best man. The six ushers were King Wainwright of Philadelphia; Captain J. Bethon Forsker, Jr., the bride's brother; Charles P. Brown, Benjamin F. Ehrmann, Denton Stevens and Russell Wilson.

CAT GAVE TROUBLE.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A cat was the cause of a great deal of trouble to the International Tractioa Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company last night. It climbed a trolley pole on the Buffalo & Lockport Electric railway at Hoffman and tried to walk on a feed wire. Its tail touched the parallel wire that carried the current back to Niagara Falls. There was a flash that could be seen for miles as the 24,000 volts of electricity passed through the animal's body and burned it to a crisp. The lifeless body fell across both wires and this "short circuited" the current and caused a fuse at the Niagara Falls power-house to be burned out. It was two hours before the cause of the trouble was located. Meantime almost all the electric railways and street lighting plants in Western New York were without power.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Spanish Senate has passed a bill prohibiting silver coinage.

PEACE RUMORS.

Said Kruger and Leyds Will Consider Terms Without Indepenendce.

New York, Nov. 13.—Peace negotiations are reported from every quarter, except Botha's headquarters in the saddle, says the London representative of the Tribune. The National Liberal Federation is agaitating for a full and explicit declaration of terms from Downing street, but this is a political maneuver directed by the pro-Boers. Kruger and Leyds are credited, for the first time, with a willingness to consider something less than actual national independence as a basis for peace, but the rumors from Holland are contradictory and illusory. There is a story that the Boers in arms have approached Kitchener and have intimated a desire for peace, without any reference to Kruger, Steyn, or Botha, but this is transparent fiction, started for the purpose of explaining Salisbury's veiled reference to grounds of confidence which he could not lay bare. There can be no peace while 8,000 Boers and Cape rebels hold the field, under a dozen or more guerilla leaders.

Kitchener's last report shows how scattered these forces are, and how narrow is their range of operations. Dewet has appeared in a quarter of the Orange River Colony, where he can cooperate with Botha, and it is surmised that another attempt to invade Natal is impending.

The recent address of Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, drawing an analogy between the conditions in South Africa and those in the United States at the time of the Appomattox surrender and showing that Lee refused to sanction guerilla warfare, because he considered it immoral and unchristian, has produced a deep impression here. The Imperial South African association has decided to reprint the text of the address in pamphlet form for the benefit of pro-Boer sympathizers.

Surrendered to Boers.

Middelburg, Cape Colony, Friday, October 25.—One hundred and eighty district mounted troops, composed largely of Dutchmen, with their arms and horses, surrendered to Smith's commando October 13. The district troops fired most of their ammunition at long range and then refused to fight further. Captain Thornton, their commander, believes their surrender to have beca prearranged.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The South African casualty list shows that in the affairs at Brakspruit, Nov. 13, which Lord Kitchener reported last Friday, 58 yeomanry were captured by the Boers and afterward released.

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION WILL OPEN DECEMBER 1

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 19.—On Sunday, December 1, the exposition will open here with a religious service, in which all denominations will take part. The musical program will be rendered under the direction of Mme. Barbet, opening with an ode written for the occasion by George Herbert Sass and set to music by Prof. Theodore Saul.

The formal opening of the exposition will take place on Monday, December 2. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, will deliver the principal oration, and President Roosevelt will start the wheels moving by wire from the White House. The President has accepted an invitation to visit the exposition with his cabinet on February 12, Lincoln's birthday, and it is hoped he will be able to remain here several days, a number of entertainments having been projected in his honor, among them a deer hunt on the private grounds of President Wagner, of the exposition company.

This week the finishing touches will be given to the exterior of the exposition buildings and the work of decorating the interior will be completed. Exhibits are arriving each day.

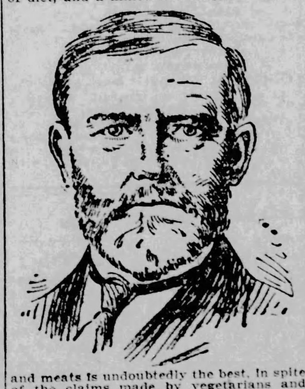
Hancock Ashore.

Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 15—The United States transport Hancock is ashore on the south side of the Straits of Shimonoseki. A German gunboat is assisting her. The trarsport grounded on a sandy bottom.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits



and meats is undoubtedly the best. In spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson, on this subject, says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while half that dosage also contained in Stuart's Tablets cause a perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

The large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, peptones and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

POISONER-IN-CHIEF.

Government Expert Preparing Bottlenose Whale for Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Joseph Farmer, chief poisoner for the United States government, is preparing to treat the skeleton of the bottlenose whale that will soon arrive for the Smithsonian Institution. He is an expert in vermin poisons, and everything received for the National Museum, or for the Smithsonian Institution, whether a rare book, a Filipino bolo, a stuffed and mounted animal, or what not, is sent to his workshop in South Washington to be poisoned.

For stuffed animals and birds Mr. Farmer finds that arsenical compounds bring the best preservative results. Every object of metal receives a coating or something that prevents rust, while fabrics, basketry, silks, furs, etc., are poisoned in much the same manner as stuffed animals. Even the shelves and cases have been treated with a fluid that kills all vermin instantly. There isn't a live cockroach, mouse or bug of any kind in either museum or Smithsonian.

MISS YZNAGA WEDDED.

Washington, Nov. 14—Miss Consuelo Yznaga, niece of the Duke of Manchester, was to-day married to Lieutenant F. James Regan, U. S. A., who is stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. Lieutenant Regan had not seen his bride since his re-

turn from the Philippines until yesterday, only sufficient leave being granted him for the trip east and his return being immediate. The ceremony was performed at St. Patrick's church and there was present a large assemblage of the society world of the capital.

GIFT FOR PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—So pleased is Andrew Carnegie with the appreciation of the gifts he has made to this city that this afternoon he added $1,000,000 more.

He gave the trustees of the institute a surprise by announcing that he would add $1,000,000 to the endowment fund of the proposed technical school, making $2,000,000. This would give the school $100,000 a year revenue, which he thought enough to start it. Then Mr. Carnegie gave $1,000,000 for the additional endowment of the Carnegie Institute, which includes the art galleries, library, music hall, etc. The money will be in Steel Trust bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest. This makes $3,000,000.

McKINLEY STATUE.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—If the proposition made by a committee of one hundred citizens to the finance commission of the recent national Grand Army encampment is carried out a surplus of $8,000, collected for that occasion, will be used to erect a bronze statue of heroic size to the late President McKinley in the public square, the center of the business portion of the city. Thus far, the matter has received the endorsement of most of the men connected with the Grand Army encampment and there is little doubt of the memorial society becoming a reality.

Mrs. Teller Dead.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Charlotte M. Teller, mother of United States Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, died at her home in Morrison, Ill. Mrs. Teller was 93 years old, but was possessed of all her faculties to the hour of her death. She belonged to the Chapin family of Massachusetts.

The Scientific Production

of a laxative of known value and distinctive action is rapidly growing in public favor, along with the many other material improvements of the age. The many

who are well informed

must understand quite clearly, that in order to meet the above conditions a laxative should be wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance, with its component parts simple and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and gently without disturbing the natural functions in any way. The laxative which fulfils most perfectly the requirements, in the highest degree, is

Syrup of Figs

The sale of millions of bottles annually for many years past, and the universal satisfaction which it has given confirm the claim we make, that it possesses the qualities which commend it to public favor.

Its Excellence

is due to the originality and simplicity of the combination and also to the method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and which ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product essential to the ideal home laxative. In order to get

Its Beneficial Effects

always buy the genuine and note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists —— Price fifty cents per bottle.

BEASTS IN A PALACE

A Press Correspondent Walks Through a Menagerie to Meet Sultan of Morocco.

London, Nov. 19.—A correspondent of the Times, writing from Marakesh (city of Morocco) states that he has just had a long audience with the sultan of Morocco.

On entering the palace, says the correspondent, he was conducted through an open square. On one side of it were cages, containing his majesty's collection of wild beasts, while roaming about were Barbary wild sheep, gazelles, wild boars, and cranes.

Sultan Mulai Abdul-el-Aziz, the dispatch goes on to say, is tall and well built, with a most intelligent and most pleasant expression, and with fascinating manners. No interpreter was present at the audience, the conversation being in Arabic throughout.

There is, declares the correspondent, no doubt in regard to the soundness of the sultan's views, but he is much hampered by surrounding influences and honest viziers are required. Abdul-el-Aziz makes no secret of his desire to see reform in every branch of the government.

The correspondent expected to find a typical, expressionless Oriental, whereas he found a young man full of energy. He says he left the palace more hopeful than ever that there is a possibility of a bright future for Morocco.

RARE CRIME HERE.

Three Wealthy Southerners to Be Tried for Peonage.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 19.—The federal grand jury for this district of Florida has just brought in a joint indictment against three wealthy turpentine camp owners, charging them with peonage. This crime is so rare that few have probably ever heard of it, and yet it is a very serious one, with a heavy penalty attached. The term is borrowed from Mexico, and means to hold a debtor in involuntary servitude until a debt is cancelled.

The indicted men are Daniel Douglas, John Thomas and R. C. Lewis and they are the first to be accused of peonage in the southern country, and possibly in the United States.

THE W. C. T. U.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 15.—The 28th annual convention of the W. C. T. U. began its session in the First Baptist church at 9 o'clock to-day. President Lilian M. N. Stevens, of Maine, was in the chair. Delegates from all the states and territories, and from Cuba, Great Britain Switzerland, Mexico and Hawaii were present. President Stevens spoke in part as follows:

"Ours is a land and ours is a nation where there should be no hatred of rule; where there should be no such experiences as have come to us thrice within four decades. One of the chief resources of anarchy in our country is without doubt the un-American liquor business, for the saloons are the schools of lawlessness. Because we are patriots, if for no other reason, we should work for the overthrow of the saloon and the saloon power and for the extermination of the liquor traffic.

"While the year has had its sorrows and disappointments, it also has had its joys and its victories. Among the temperance victories of the past year we gratefully record the action of the senate in ratifying the treaty for the protection of the African races, and we are reliably told that for two months neither Boers nor English in South Africa have allowed liquors to officers or men. The good effect of England's policy in discouraging the use of liquor in the army is being felt, and we have reason to believe that the soldier boys do not feel defrauded. The French minister of war has sent a message to every commandant of an army corps prohibiting the sale of liquor with an alcoholic basis in barrack, canteen, in camp or field, and, moreover, provision is made for lectures before the troops on the effects and dangers of alcoholism. Even Russia has a governmental commission which recommends the prohibition of liquor selling in army canteens. Austria and Germany are endeavoring to strengthen the efficiency of their army by discouraging the use of alcoholics.

SEVENTEEN CAPTURED.

Kansas City, Nov. 13.—Seventeen of the convicts who escaped from the Fort Leavenworth prison last Wednesday, have been captured up to this morning. It is believed the nine still at liberty will be taken before the day closes. Warden McGlaughry, at the prison, early to-day received a message from his deputies near Cottonwood Falls, where three men were captured late yesterday, saying that they were close on the heels of two others. One of these is believed to be Arthur Hewitt, aged 23, a white prisoner, who was serving five years for larceny, and who is the last of the four leaders of the outbreak.

ON THE CANAL.

Views of London Press on the New Treaty.

London, Nov. 18.—The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon publishes an article contending that, even from a British viewpoint, it is desirable that the United States should build exclusively and guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmian canal, and that if Lord Lansdowne obtained full commercial privileges in the canal for Great Britain, the treaty will not be wholly one-sided. The article concludes with advising the public to expect to be prepared to accept a settlement which will "substantially give us all we want but which outwardly will not appear to be a triumph of diplomacy. By the blundering of American statesmen we were put in an embarrassing position last year, and we will show some magnaminity, if, for the sake of peace and good will, we approach the new settlement without a recollection of that event. Let us remember that we have had some success in recent dealings with America. The Behring sea award and Venezuela treaty were both substantially in our favor, and if we get open water in the canal, we shall be the gainers by the loss of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a similar view of the matter, and says:

"We are surrendering a right we would never seriously think of exercising, but which might be infringed at any moment to the serious detriment of British dignity. On the other hand, it is understood that compensation will be found in the absence of a heavy toll or tariff restrictions. The canal is expected to be thrown open to the world, and the opening of that door will be the price the British government obtained for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The St. James Gazette says: "We have confidence that the American people will recognize in the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a further sign of the value we set on their good will and the earnestness of our desire to help forward their aspirations after greatness. Hearty relations between mother and daughter are more to us than academic treaty rights."

ARMS FOR THE COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS

New York, Nov. 19.—A Caracas, Venezuela, correspondent cables to the Tribune:

A large shipment of Mausers and cartridges has just left Laguayra on a Venezuela gunboat, for the Colombian insurgents. President Castro's position depends on the success of the latter. All Venezuela, even his ministers, oppose his policy.

The revolutionists under Gen. Juan Pietri, are gaining in the state of Carabobo.

THE MOSQUITO COAST.

London, Nov. 16.—The negotiations between the governments of Great Britain and Nicaragua with regard to the mosquito coast have been very voluminous, but it is now believed that Nicaragua can provide a satisfactory guarantee for the protection of the natives and enable Great Britain to rid herself of a responsibility which brings with it no advantage. The question of suitable guarantee has been chiefly responsible for the prolongation of the matter. Lord Lansdown, British foreign secretary, insisting that the Indians must be adequately protected. Beyond this point the foreign office displays little interest in the matter, believing that Great Britain's rights on the Mosquito coast are quite valueless, and no quid pro quo is being sought from Nicaragua.

BRAZILIAN DUTIES.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Herald cables:

The chamber of deputies has passed a bill increasing the duty on flour imported in bags instead of in barrels.

There was a lively discussion over the measure. It was contended that flour, imported in bags, is apt to contain dangerous germs, but this assertion was combatted vigorously.

One member of the budget commission frankly declared that the object of the bill was to protect United States producers against the Argentine. After the vote had been taken several deputies shouted:

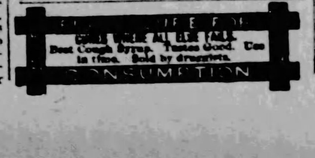
"The Yankees have routed the Argentines."

Public opinion and the newspapers generally disapprove of the new law as it is known that flour from the United States arrives in barrels while the Argentine product comes in bags.

Newspapers of Buenos Ayres unanimously condemn the measure and remonstrances will be filed by the Argentine millers.

More Taxes.

London, Nov. 14.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, according to the Daily Express, contemplates the imposition of a further tax of one-half penny per pound upon sugar.



POPE'S END IS NEAR.

Rome, Nov. 18.—In spite of persistent and apparently well founded denials that there is any imminent danger of the pope's decease, the air is full of speculation and apprehension, indicating that his end is not considered far off. Rumors of intrigue and slate making, which it is impossible to keep from the outside world, exude from every crevice of the jealously guarded inner precincts of the vatican.

The pope's closest personal attendants include his faithful valet, Centre, one chaplain and one minor prelate, who constantly and tenderly guard his material comfort. His meals are served in his private apartment at a small table at which none other, even a crowned head, may sit down. No feminine hand may tend or sooth the august invalid.

FAILED TO CROSS COLOMBIA

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Nov. 18.—(via Haytian cable)—Gen. Uribe-Uribe has arrived here from Maracaibo, proving that the last effort to cross the Colombian frontier and effect a junction with the revolutionary troops under Gen. Marin has resulted in another failure.

Queen Wilhelmina.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung says it learns that Queen Wilhelmina was premarurely delivered of a child, November 10, and that the queen's condition is satisfactory.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.—A telegram from Apeldoorn, near the Royal Castle of Het Loo, confirms the report that Queen Wilhelmina has been prematurely confined, and says her majesty is very weak, but that her condition is not such as to cause anxiety.

Must Have Rifles.

London, Nov. 13.—The Daily News makes the following announcement:

"Owing to Lord Roberts' conviction that the sabre and lance have seen their best days and must be replaced even for cavalry by rifles, while the bulk of the infantry must henceforth be mounted, some months ago to find a modified form of the Lee-Enfield suitable for all arms."

Pressing Claims.

New York, Nov. 18.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says the British ambassador to the porte, the Right Hon. Nicholas R. O'Conor, is energetically pressing the outstanding British claims.

The ambassador's attitude impressed the yildiz kiosk and the porte, adds the correspondent.

CABLE FLASHES.

Colonel J. H. Mapleson, the noted operatic manager, died in London.

General Kitchener plans to capture the Boer forces piecemeal by next June.

List of the victims of the storm along the British coast now numbers more than 100.

Recent discoveries in England indicate that Stonehenge was built before 1500 B. C.

Member of Canadian ministry denounced Monroe doctrine as unjust to rest of the world.

German authorities estimated that there will be 25,000 unemployed in Berlin this winter.

Dutch fishing fleet in North sea attacked by a British ship because of pro-Boer sympathies.

Report that king will defer coronation until end of Boer war alarmed British tradesmen.

Coal miners' strike in France may be prevented by invasion of market by Americans.

German duel code which caused death of Lieutenant Blaskowitz recently criticised in England.

Additional tax on gardens and household goods roused resentement of French taxpayers.

Moroceo tribes engaged in a fierce war because threatened by the Sultan with punishment.

Tariff law in Germany opposed in its present form by agrarians, who declared it is inadequate.

United States recognizes the British protectorate over the Mosquito Indians in eastern Nicaragua.

Mme. Telika writes to her husband that she expects herself and Miss Stone to be liberated at Salonica.

Renewed rioting in Galway, Ireland, between parliamentary factions of Horace Plunkett and Arthur Lynch.

Brigands who hold Miss Ellen M. Stone captive said to have agreed to accept $75,000 as ransom for missionary.

Experiments in Russia in raising sunken war ships by means of inflated waterproof sacks prove successful.

Russian company seeking to outbid American syndicate for construction of electrical lines in St. Petersburg.

Close of the Spanish regency will be commemoratedby a review of the kingdom written by prominent public men.

British manufacturers of shoes who sufer by competition raise the cry of inferiority against American footwear.

Wholesale levying of contributions leaves a train of misery in the wake of the Chinese court on its return to Peking.

In diplomatic functions King Edward decrees the placing of republics on an equal plane with monarchies, desiring to honor the state and not the man.

Invasion of Mexico by an American trust company, which will do a banking business and finance large American undertakings, is regarded as certain.

Lord Rosebery says he would like to see Great Britain experiment for one year with a government formed entirely of business men, and instances Carnegie and Lipton.

Announcement that the Mutual Life Insurance company has purchased a large block of the North German Lloyd Steamship company's stock is viewed in Berlin as an alarming raid upon the German merchant marine by the United States.

TREATY SIGNED.

Ratification by the Senate the Only Thing Yet Needed.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed to-day at 12:45 by Secretary Hay for the United States, and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for Gt. Britain.

This treaty is intended to replace the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That convention was amended so extensively by the United States senate at its last session that the British government declined to ratify it.

Within a few weeks, negotiations began afresh between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, which has just been culled in the signature of the new treaty, drawn with due reference to the suggestions found by the senate with the first treaty. From a due sense of the courtesy which must be observed towards the United States senate wherever a treaty is concerned, the state department is estopped from making public the text of the new convention, and that will remain secret until the senate itself shall break the seal of confidence. It is said at the state department that the various publications which have been made of the alleged text of the treaty are all erroneous and conjectural, although, in view of the rather free intimations that have been made of the progress of the negotiations, it has been possible for the text of the first treaty to construct one similar in general terms to the new convention.

The principal point of difference between the new and the failed treaty is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, thus leaving the United States the sole guarantor. The existence of the old provision respecting the right to fortify the canal leaves that right by inference optional with the United States. All commerce of whatever nationality passing through the canal will fare alike. There will be no discrimination in rates in favor of United States shipping.

Otherwise the new treaty is in scope similar to last year's treaty. It replaces technically the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, concluded on April 19, 1850. By the terms of that old convention the United States and Great Britain agreed that neither should seek any advantage in rights of transit across the isthmus. By the new convention Great Britain yields her right in favor of the United States, which is thus at liberty to construct a canal.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Nothing more remains to be done as far as this treaty is concerned before the senate meets, or indeed, until the treaty shall have been ratified, rejected or amended. If it should be ratified, the state department will proceed immediately to negotiate the treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for which it already has arranged in protocols pending before the senate, which will permit the canal to be constructed and prescribe the terms upon which the consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is given. It was in anticipation of this action, it is presumed, that the Nicaraguan government only recently denounced the treaty of trade and commerce with the United States. This treaty contained sections conveying rights as to canal construction which are to be replaced by more modern provisions.

There was no particular ceremony connected with the signature to-day of the important convention. Lord Pauncefote had been indisposed for several days past, and it was not expected that the treaty could be signed before the end of the current week. However, to the surprise of the State department officials the ambassador appeared at the department about noon, and the work of signing the treaty was soon dispatched. The scene was the historic diplomatic chamber of the State department, and, beside the principals, Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, there were present Mr. Sidney Smith, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the State department; Mr. Percy Wyndham, the second secretary of the British embassy, and William Gwin and Edward Savoy, the secretary of state's private messengers, whose duty it was to attend to the affixing of the seals. The treaty was signed by Secretary Hay with a gold pen in a silver penholder, which had been used in the signature of other conventions, and is the personal property of the secretary.

NEW ARMOR PLATE.

Washington, Nov. 16.—A private test was made at Indian Head on an armor plate made by the Carbon Steel Company under patents of cast metal. The purpose is to combine a backing of low grade, soft and tough cast steel with a high carbon cast steel face, which may be made of any proportionate thickness. This plate is six inches thick and was attacked by a six-inch gun, both shots cracking the plate. The inventors claim to be satisfied with the demonstration of the success of their plan of effecting a complete union by casting together the two grades of steel.

CULLOM WILL ACCEPT.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, will be chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, to succeed the late Senator Davis. "Ever since Senator Frye announced that he would not take the chairmanship of that committee," said Senator Cullom yesterday, "I have expected to take it, being the senior member of the committee after Mr. Frye. That is still my intention. It is so understood by my friends and by other senators. Yesterday I talked with Senator Lodge, who is next on the committee after myself, and he offered me his congratulations on my coming chairmanship, which I accepted. We conferred as to the future work of the committee. There is no rivalry between us, and of course, there will be no contest for the place. I can not understand why rumors to the effect that I was undecided whether or not to take the chairmanship should be put into circulation. I have had no other intention since Mr. Frye declined the honor."

Mr. Cullom's decision to accept this chairmanship will cause him to resign the chairmanship of the committee on interstate commerce.

OUR GLASS INDUSTRY.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A preliminary report on the glass industry of the United States for the census year of 1900 as compared with 1890 was published yesterday by the census bureau. The report places the number of establishments in the country at 355 and the value of products for the year at $88,620,712. The capital employed in the business amounted to $61,423,960 and the wage earners engaged to 52,878. The wages paid were $26,54,148 and the cost of materials used was $10,731,000. There was a gain of 37 per cent. in the product over 1890 and of 40 per cent. in the capital invested.

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"Your Ointment healed my hand of bitter in two weeks. My doctor prescribed it."—Linnie Davis, Cattlesburg, Tenn.

LONG'S REPORT.

Twenty-Two Additional Naval Vessels Asked of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary Long wants twenty-two additional war ships for the navy. In his annual report issued yesterday he asks congress for appropriations for that number of new vessels.

He recommends the construction of three first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers, three gunboats of 1,000 tons trial displacement each, three gunboats of about 700 tons displacement for service in the Philippines, three picket boats of about 650 tons displacement, three steel sailing training ships of about 2,000 tons, one collier of 15,000 tons and four tug boats. In support of this recommendation the secretary says:

"The navy to-day is a far greater factor in our relations with the world than it was when the present national organization, which includes Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the vast area of land and seas in the Philippines and our obligations to Cuba. If we are to have a navy at all it must be commensurate with these great extensions—greater in international eyes than in territorial importance. This necessarily involves the construction of more naval vessels, their manning, armature and maintenance."

In order to provide a sufficient number of officers and men for the growing navy Secretary Long urges an increase of five lieutenants, 5,000 enlisted men and 750 marines. The secretary urges the establishment of a naval reserve and a naval reserve.

New York, Nov. 16.—Senator Hanna, of Ohio, who is one of the chief advocates of ship subsidy legislation, again finds the strongest opposition in his own camp, says a Washington dispatch to the Herald. Congressman T. E. Burton, of Cleveland, Hanna's home city, returned to the capital to-day, entertaining more strongly than ever his old feeling against the shipping measures. And in network as Mr. Burton will again father the river and harbor bill the history of the defeat of the ship subsidies of both Mr. Hanna and Mr. Burton.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The only gold medal authorized by congress for heroic conduct during the war with Spain was forwarded to-day to Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, now located at, Pittsburg, N. Y., by Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the treasury. During the Spanish war Lieut. Newcomb commanded the revenue cutter Hudson and rescued the officers and crew of the torpedo boat Winslow from a very perilous position off Cardenas, Cuba, while the action of May 11, 1898, was in progress.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson has been detached from duty in the bureau of construction and repair and detailed to duty in connection with the management of the government naval exhibit at the Charleston exposition, South Carolina.

The navy department has issued a general order giving the naval establishment at Algiers, La., the title of "Naval Station, Algiers, La." This station has been known as the "Naval reservation, Algiers, La.," but with the ownership of the finest floating dry dock of its class in the world and to the numerous other improvements, comes the added dignity of the title "naval station."

President Roosevelt has approved an amendment to the civil service rules prepared by the civil service commission, which provides as follows:

"An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of laborer, with duties of coachman, in the office of assistant secretary of the navy, may be made without examination under the civil service rules."

WEST POINT AND CUBA.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The most important feature of the report of the board of visitors to the West Point military academy is a recommendation that the academy be rebuilt. The report says:

"It has been nearly one hundred years since West Point was founded, and from the birth of the institution nearly all of the improvements have been on the patchwork plan. There is but one building constructed by the government by the post that is in harmony with this day and generation. All the others are old, uncomfortable, and entirely inadequate to meet present conditions. Few of them are equipped with any of the conveniences now to be found in the average public school building in the country districts of many of the states. It can be truthfully said that there is a pressing necessity for a complete tearing down and a new building up. The policy pursued in this regard at Annapolis should be speedily adopted at West Point."

Postal conditions in Cuba and needed reforms in bonding postoffice officials and employes generally are discussed, in addition to routine matters, in the annual report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general. The report gives the following comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of Cuba:

Revenues—1900, $246,912; 1901, $307,634. Increase $120,722, or 48.89 per cent.

Expenditures—1900, $508,497; 1901, $451,437. Decrease $147,059, or 24.57 per cent. Deficit, 1900, $352,585; 1901, $83,803.

"Many expenditures were necessitated," the report says, "because of unwise contracts that had been entered into by those in charge of the postal service of the island during the preceding fiscal year and which could not be abrogated. The increase in revenues is not due to an increase in the postal business, but to a proper accounting for moneys received."

The expenses of the Havana office have been reduced from $130,200 per annum to less than $100,000, despite great improvements effected.

THE IRISH LEADERS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Irish parliamentary leaders, who are touring this country, agitating the Irish cause, were given a special audience by President Roosevelt to-day. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Redmond, P. A. Rough, Thomas O'Connell, Miss Dalton, of Australia, a sister of Mrs. Redmond, and Mr. and Mrs. St. John Gaffney, of New York. The President received them with cordiality in the reception room adjoining the cabinet room. He astonished his visitors by the intimate knowledge of the Irish situation which he displayed. After greetings had been exchanged on both sides and the President and Mr. Redmond had held a brief private conversation, aside from the others, the President requested the party to go into the red parlor down stairs in order that he might present Mrs. Roosevelt. This was done and ten minutes were spent in the red parlor. The party was in high spirits when it left the White House.

OKLAHOMA STATEHOOD.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Governor William M. Jenkins, of the territory of Oklahoma, was made public to-day by the secretary of the interior. Governor Jenkins made a strong plea for statehood, saying that the past rapid development of the material interests of the territory insure its future. He claims a population of half a million for Oklahoma and adds, concerning its prospects:

"In the little more than a decade which has elapsed since the creation of the territory the people have accomplished here more than any other community had ever accomplished in a quarter of a century. The story of the achievements of this people, their progressiveness, energy, industry and American citizenship has never been equalled."

ALASKA MAILS.

Arrangement for the Service Made in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Postmaster General William Mulock, of Canada, conferred with Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger, on proposed improvements in the mail facilities between Canada and the United States, principally regarding those transportation routes which run over Canadian territory. Arrangements have been effected under which Canada will take charge of the transportation of the United States mails across Canadian territory for Alaska after January 1, next.

Will Protect the Indians.

The President has issued an order withdrawing from public sale and settlement an unsurveyed tract of sixteen townships southwest of and adjoining the Moqui Indian reservation in Arizona, now occupied by about 200 Navajo Indians. The action is designed to protect the Indians who have resided on the land since 1882, from encroachments of the whites, and will be in operation until the Indian occupants have been permanently located or provided for under the homestead or general allotment laws.

Guard Against Dreaded Disease.

The army in the Philippines is taking precautions against the spread of tuberculosis. Copies of a circular recently issued at the headquarters of the division of the Philippines absolutely prohibits the practice of spitting on the floors or walls of buildings under military control.

CONTESTS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The election of the Hon. A. F. Lever, of Williamsville, S. C., as representative from the Seventh district of that state to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. William Stokes, in July last, produced a condition in the house that has but one parallel in its history. Singularly, too, that grew out of an exactly similar state of circumstances in the same state. The election of Mr. Stokes in 1900 was followed by a contest of custom by his Republican opponent, A. H. Dantzler, and defeated by the narrow majority of 139 votes, when Mr. Stokes died, July 6 last, when Mr. Stokes died. The governor of South Carolina issued the usual proclamation, calling for an election on the 5th inst., to fill the vacancy thus caused. After a vigorous canvass for the nomination, A. F. Lever, who had been Congressman Stokes' private secretary, was named by the Democrats, and received all the votes cast at the election two weeks ago. The Republicans, following up the claims made in the contest instituted by Mr. Dantzler, made no nomination, asserting that inasmuch as Mr. Dantzler had been legally elected in 1900 the death of Mr. Stokes produced no vacancy.

Under the precedent of Mackey vs. O'Connor, Lever will have to defend his title to the seat against the claims set up against him by Dantzler in the original proceedings.

Clerk McDowell has been notified of other contests in the following districts, Alabama, Seventh district, H. B. Sears vs. John L. Burnett; Kentucky, Third district, J. McKenzie vs. John S. Rhea; Missouri, Twelfth district, William Horton vs. James J. Butler; North Carolina, Third district, John E. Fowler vs. Charles R. Thomas; Ohio, Twelfth district, John J. Lentz vs. Emmet Tompkins; Virginia, Fourth district, C. E. Wilson vs. Francis R. Lassiter. In all these contests save that of Lentz vs. Tompkins the contestants are Republicans.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The industrial commission yesterday made public its review of evidence taken before the commission on the subjects of agriculture and agricultural labor. Among subjects discussed is that of agricultural depression, of which the commission speaks as follows:

"The cause most often assigned for the depression of agriculture in the eastern states is the increased production due to the opening of western lands in advance of the natural demand, especially through the agency of liberal land laws and grants of land in aid of railroad legislation.

"The competition of the west has been rendered especially severe by the policy of the railroads in making freight rates relatively low for long distances. The old staple products having thus become unprofitable in the east, it has been necessary for farmers to change their methods, and vary the character of their crops, taking up especially the culture of products which are not easily transported long distances. Thus truck farming has largely superseded cereal growing along the Atlantic coast, but farmers in the North Atlantic states now complain of the severe competition of states farther south in this industry, and much the same may be said of fruit growing. Even so perishable a commodity as milk is transported much longer distances than formerly since the introduction of refrigerator cars.

"Another cause which several witnesses assign for the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture in some parts of the country, is the conservatism of the farmers, their lack of quick adjustment to changed conditions, and lack of effective business planning and management."

CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The census bureau has issued a bulletin showing the distribution of Chinese and Japanese in the western states and territories by counties. It shows that of the 119,050 Chinese registered at the twelfth census, 25,797 were enumerated in Hawaii, 3,116 in Alaska, 394 at military and naval stations abroad, and 89,883 in the United States proper. Of the latter number 61,729 were found in the western states and territories, distributed as follows: Arizona, 1,419; California, 45,753; Colorado, 599; Idaho, 1,497; Montana, 1,739; Nevada, 1,739; New Mexico, 341; Oregon, 10,294; Utah, 572; Washington, 3,629, and Wyoming, 467.

Of the 85,000 Japanese returned in 1900, 61,111 were enumerated in Hawaii, 279 in Alaska, 284 at naval and military stations abroad, and 24,326 in the United States proper. Of the latter number, 23,326 were found in the western states and territories, California leading with 10,151; Montana, 2,441; Oregon, 2,501; Washington, 5,617.

Gen. Merriam Retired.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The United States army loses a popular and efficient officer to-day through the retirement of Brigadier General H. C. Merriam, who has reached the age limit for active service. Major General MacArthur will succeed Brig. Gen. Merriam in command of the military department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver.

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RECIPROCITY TALK.

President's Time Taken Up by Advocates of Foreign Trade Extension.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The President's time to-day was occupied largely in the discussion of reciprocity. Senator Cullom, of Illinois and Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, had something to say to him upon that subject, and a delegation of agricultural implement manufacturers, consisting of James Deering, of Chicago; A. B. Farquahar, of York, Pa., and W. C. Barker, of New York, who are here to attend the reciprocity convention, which meets to-morrow, presented a memorial strongly urging that something be done. The delegation told the President that, in its opinion, the time for such action had arrived. Reciprocity had been talked and preached for years and unless a definite step was taken now, which would effect something, the whole subject might as well be abandoned. The members of the delegation said that they had no particular interest in any of the treaties, but thought, taken altogether, that the French treaty more nearly represented the best possibilities in the way of reciprocity, and that if it could be ratified, a distinct victory would be won.

Senator Cullom, after his interview with the President, talked in the same vein. His attitude is considered important, as it is now practically settled that he will be at the head of the foreign relations committee.

WILL URGE RECIPROCAL RELATIONS WITH CUBA

New York, Nov. 19.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day from Havana were Senor Francisco Gamba, president of the Centro General de Commerciantes Industriales, and four Cuban merchants, en route to Washington, to interview President Roosevelt in relation to reciprocity with Cuba. The other members of the commission are Gustavo Bock, O. Davis and D. Velasco.

ROOSEVELT AMENDS THE CIVIL SETVICE

Washington, Nov. 19. — President Roosevelt has issued an order amending the civil service regulations so as to return to the civil service a number of civilian places in the war department excepted by executive order on May 29, 1899. To-day's order is at the request of Secretary Root and it affects about 1,000 people in the quartermaster's, medical, engineer at-large and engineer-at-large departments.

CANAL REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The report of the Isthmian canal commission will, it is expected, be placed in the hands of the President at the end of the present week. The document is completed practically, but the necessity of including many important data concerning engineering problems makes it impossible to submit the report immediately. The commissioners have reached an agreement upon all the salient facts to be presented in the report and, as already indicated in the Associated Press, the decision of the commissioners favors the Nicaraguan project. The cost of which is placed at about $40 per cent of the cost of the Panama project.

No Longer Needed.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The secretary of the interior has notified the secretary of war that troops no longer are needed in Indian territory. The troops now in that territory were sent there a month or more ago from Fort Reno on account of a disturbance. The notification is based on the recommendation of Assistant Secretary Ryan, who has made personal investigation of conditions in the territory.

INDIANS AROUSED

Over Accidental Killing of One of Their Tribe by a White Hunter.

Marinette, Wis., Nov. 19.—It is learned from Superintendent John Burke, of the Peshtigo Lumber Company, that there is great excitement among the Indians on the headwaters of the Eagle river, in the northern part of Marinette county, over the disappearance of one of their tribe who has been missing for a week. Charles Keshena, one of the best known Indians in that part of the country, appeared at one of the Peshtigo company's camps Saturday and said that his brother Indians were greatly excited over the disappearance of one of their tribe, and claimed that he was killed by some white hunter who shot him by mistake, taking him for a deer. They are searching everywhere for the body, and if it shall be found it may go hard with some of the white hunters in that locality. The Indians firmly believe he was killed by a white man and are determined on vengeance. The name of the missing Indian is not known. The Indians are of the Menominee tribe, and have a small settlement on the Eagle river. Keshena expressed considerable alarm, and all the white hunters in that locality are being warned as rapidly as possible. It is probable that there will be a general exodus as soon as the excitement among the Indians shall become known. The Eagle river region is in the wilds of Marinette county, and is one of the best deer hunting districts in Wisconsin.

IS A NEGRO HUMAN?

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—In Judge Douglas' division of the circuit court yesterday Robert S. McCallen, manager of the American book and Bible house, 211 North Seventh street, made the statement when examined as to his qualifications to serve on a jury in a case where a negro woman is suing the Suburban railway for $5,000 damages.

"I do not believe a negro is human. I do not think he has the same rights as a white man, and I frankly state that if I went on this jury I would do so with a violent prejudice against the plaintiff because she is black, and therefore, according to my notion, not entitled to the same privileges and immunities that a human being is."

McCallen was excused from jury duty.

Bank Vault Wrecked.

Wellington, Kan., Nov. 18.—Word has been received here that the Bank of Manchester, south of here, in Oklahoma Territory, was wrecked with dynamite early to-day, but little booty was secured. The building was almost blown to pieces, and the robbers fled.

OHIO'S TOTAL VOTE

Nash Got 436,092, Kilbourne Only 368,525. Vote of Other Candidates.

Columbus, O., Nov. 19.—The official tabulation of the vote cast at the late election in Ohio was partly completed last night, and the secretary of state announced the result so far as the work has progressed. The total vote cast was 841,147. The total vote cast for the various candidates for governor was 827,590 as follows: Nash (Rep.), 436,092; Kilbourne (Dem.), 368,525; Thompson (Socialist), 7,256; Jeggins (Social Labor), 2,994; Richardson (Union Reform), 2,718; Pinney (Pro.), 9,878. Nash's plurality, 67,567. The Prohibition party is the only one of the minor parties polling enough votes to give its ticket a place on the ballot at the next election without petition. The footings on the remainder of the state ticket have not been completed, but it is known that the highest vote cast for any one candidate was received by Judge Price for supreme judge. The total vote cast at the late election is the smallest since 1894. Two years ago the total vote cast was 920,872, and the total vote cast for governor was 909,017. The difference between the vote for governor and the total vote cast this year is only 12,781. The total vote cast at the last presidential election was 1,040,073.

WANT STATEHOOD.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 15.—Six delegates to Washington, who are to remain in that city during the present session of Congress and work in behalf of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, were appointed as a result of the statehood convention just held here. Oklahoma elected ex-Governor Barnes, Charles F. Barrett and Thomas H. Doyle, and Indian Territory decided upon S. B. Bradford, of Ardmore; W. H. P. Trudgeon, Purcell, and C. E. Foley, of Eufaula.

Another committee, appointed by the convention, will raise funds to maintain the delegation at the national capital.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 14.—A statehood convention was held here to-day every county, municipality and commercial organization in Indian Territory and Oklahoma being represented. Resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm declaring that the two territories are entitled to statehood and that they should be admitted as a single state. A committee will be chosen to go to Washington to lay the claims of the territories before Congress.

DEPEW'S WEDDING.

New York, Nov. 18.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew says that his wedding will take place on Christmas day. In an interview he states:

"I am going down to Charleston, S. C., to make an oration at the opening of the fair on December 1. Then I am going to Washington to take my seat in the Senate. I will remain in Washington until the Senate adjourns for the holidays, which will be December 16. On that date I will start for New York, and at the earliest possible moment I will take a steamer for France. If things go as smoothly as I expect them to, I will be in Paris by Christmas, on which day I hope to be married. I will return to this city with my bride after the ceremony, and will take up my residence here. Of course, we will open a house in Washington, but only during the time the Senate is in session."

QUEEN LIL HERE.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—Former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has arrived here. Besides seeking the recovery of her health she has come to consult with the federal authorities relative to the crown islands in Hawaii. These were sequestered by the revolutionary government at the time the monarchy was overthrown, and no attempt has since been made to reimburse her for the loss of the crown revenues, amounting to about $100,000 a year.

COST OF THE FUNERAL.

Columbus, O., Nov. 16.—Chief Clerk Vallandingham, of the adjutant general's office, announces that the total expenses of the funeral of President McKinley, to the state, including the draping of the state house, but not including the transportation of troops, was $48,344. The total appropriation for the purpose was $75,000. The expense will fall well within that sum.

The Grant Sailed.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—The transport Grant has sailed for Manila with two battalions of the Twenty-eighth infantry, about 100 recruits and a number of civilian passengers.

Colonel Mott Hooten is in command of the battalions, which were recruited at Vancouver barracks. In the detachment are 22 officers and 749 men.

Stranahan Is Lucky.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Senator Nevada N. Stranahan received a letter from President Roosevelt yesterday tendering him the position of collector of the port of New York, beginning April 1 next. Mr. Stranahan will accept. He has gone to Washington to confer with the president.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 16.—Favorable features are still largely in the ascendant and the current of business is running full the country over. In some directions, indeed notably in the lumber, forwarding of general merchandise, grain, ore, coal, iron and lumber, complaints of insufficient transportation facilities have become more marked. Seasonable weather conditions east, north and west have expanded retail trade and enlarged reassorting orders from jobbers. Weather conditions at the south have, however, not been entirely favorable, and complaints of slowness of collections, due to the backward cotton crop, or the lower prices paid therefor, have been more numerous.

A favorable feature as regards this latter situation, however, is the turn for the better in prices. Following the active buying by manufacturers some weeks ago, at the east has come sustained activity in wool at leading eastern and western markets, without, however, any special gain in prices. An unfavorable feature noted in the West is the continuance of drouth in some parts of Kansas and Missouri where live stock is being rushed to market because of insufficient water supply.

The demand for iron and steel is heavy and nearly all lines share in the strength. Pig iron is active at all markets and 25 cents per ton premium is freely paid for immediate delivery. Stocks are smaller than a month ago. Steel billets are also in demand and find ready sale at $28 per ton at Pittsburg. The rail situation is one of especial strength, the leading interest having reported as to the tonnage for the entire year of 1902 booked. New rail orders at Pittsburg this week aggregate 100,000 tons, and mills in that district are sold up to next December. No appreciable gain in the price of rails is looked for and railroads not already booked are not likely to receive their quotas much before the summer. The shortage of cars restricted furnace operations in the central west and complaints of lack of motive power in addition are heard. Some improvement is looked for when the late movement of coal and ore stops and the cars employing therein can be released.

Manipulation in print cloths some weeks ago caused an advance in the advance of print cloths and the curtailment of the new cotton and the consequent reverse has been great. Print cloths have lost one-eighth cent while raw cotton has gained three-sixteenths cents. Home demand has been rather limited, but printed fabrics are firmly held. In woolen goods the scarcity of men's overcoatings has been marked, and demand in this line is active. More orders for spring delivery are being received by the mills.

Aside from the strength in raw cotton, the features have been the increased strength in such cereals as corn and oats, due to the growing up of a better demand, some slight firmness in lard, a reasonable advance in butter and cheese and other dairy products, and the stimulation to prices caused by crop conditions in sugar. What are also of more than weekend, due mainly to realizing upon the late advance but to renewed speculative interest is evident on every decline, and, though prices are slightly lower on the week, the tone of the market is much better than some weeks ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,880,734 bushels, as against 5,460,645 last week and 4,062,620 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty weeks) aggregate 117,182,672 bushels, as against 70,417,817 last season.

Corn exports aggregate 629,924 bushels, as against 708,254 last week and 3,976,914 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 18,077,768 bushels, against 63,440,228 last season.

Failures in the United States for the week aggregate 213, as against 191 last week, 207 this week a year ago, 199 in 1899 and 229 in 1898.

CROP SHORTAGE OF 1901.

The report issued last week by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington on the crops of the current year should furnish a pretty good indication of what the bureau's final estimates of yield for 1901 are likely to be. As such they are invested with considerable importance, owing to the fact that it foreshadows the probable figures of yield, but the present season it attracts unusual attention owing to the known impairment of the harvest on account of the unprecedented drought experienced during the critical period in the growth of the crops. The decided shortage in the harvest of the leading crops being an admitted fact, the question has been mainly as to the extent of the shortage. On this point opinions and estimates have differed widely, some holding to the theory that the accounts of the damage done which came at the time the drought prevailed were much exaggerated. The Agricultural Department, however, in the present report, as in all previously monthly reports issued this year, takes the most unfavorable view possible. It will be understood that the statistician does not as yet undertake to give totals for any of the crops. Such data will not be compiled until the end of the year. He does, however give preliminary estimates of the average yield per acre (except in the case of wheat, where the figures are given in other years are withheld), and the acreage leaving previously been reported, the two will afford a result which is likely to accord very closely with the actual total.

Wheat the Exception.

The fact which stands out prominently in a review of the report now made is that in the agricultural outturn for the year has on the whole proved decidedly poor. And this despite the supposition previously current that the figures of the estimates of loss reported by the government. Except in the case of wheat, the production of all the leading crops has been very seriously curtailed. Interest of course centers especially on the yield of corn, this is such an important item of traffic with western roads and such an indispensable article on the farm. The reduction in yield, however, has not been confined to that staple, but extends to the other chief grain and food crops. Take oats, for instance. For the current year the bureau makes the average yield per acre of potato only 20.9 bushels, as against an average yield per acre of 30.1 bushels in 1900, 26.6 bushels in 1899 and a ten-year average of 28.3 bushels. The present year's yield per acre is reported the lowest since 1890. In oats, too, the effects of the extraordinary weather conditions are seen in a large falling in the estimated production per acre. The yield of this crop appeared in the return for the present year to be 25.1 bushels, as compared with 29.4 bushels at the corresponding date in 1900, 28.7 bushels in 1899 and 27.2 bushels the mean of the estimates for the last ten years.

Loss in Corn.

The most serious loss, of course, is found in the case of corn. Here the falling off is a great one indeed. The Bureau makes the preliminary estimate of the yield of this cereal for 1901 but 26.4 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 25.4 bushels per acre in 1900, 27.1 bushels in 1899, and a ten years average of 24.4 bushels. The present indicated yield per acre, the Statistician says, is the lowest general average ever recorded for this cereal, being 1.2 bushels per acre below the yield in 1894, which for twenty years has stood as the lowest on record. In Kansas, which suffered beyond all other states from the disastrous drouth, the yield is put at but 7.4 bushels, and in Missouri, which fared only a little better, the estimate is 16.1 bushels, while for Nebraska the estimate is 14 bushels per acre.

These figures for corn are taken to point to an aggregate crop of, roughly, 2,300 million bushels, as against 2,105 million bushels in 1900, 2,707 million bushels in 1899, the contraction thus being over 700 million bushels, or fully 25 per cent. The oats crop, based on the figures of yield per acre, works out 661 million bushels, the same as in 1900, a falling off of nearly 150 million bushels more, the crop of 1899 having been 809 million bushels, and that of 1899 having been 736 million bushels. The probable size of the wheat crop the Bureau has not yet attempted to indicate, as already observed, though that crop is known to have been greatly in excess of the wheat yield of either 1900 or 1899, and possibly the very largest crop on record. Probably 675 million bushels will prove not far from the correct total, at which figure the comparison will be with 522 million bushels for 1900 and 547 million bushels for 1899.

Dark Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18.—Dealers in the export types of dark tobacco are just now congratulating themselves on the outlook. Experts estimate the crop at from 25 to 40 per cent larger than that of last year and of very fine quality. Buyers have made arrangements with the Louisville warehouses, and are making large purchases from the planters.

GRAIN MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 18.—Close.—Wheat—The market has again repeated itself and after a day of declines and small rallies braced up at the end on short covering and closed a shade over yesterday.

Traders do not seem willing to stand pat over night and the feeling prevails that cables will come lower in the morning on the big increase in the visible supply.

The opening was weak on lower cables and a bearish statistical feature in Toledo with a fair but the northwest showed a gain over both last week and last year. The Argentine also helped bear the market as reports say that the weather is more favorable which opened lower. Dec. opened at 70c and May unchanged. Bradstreet's estimate of the world's visible increase was much larger than expected being 10,000,000 bu. and this fact gave a further decline to Dec. and May. Cash was neglected and it was not until the last thing that prices stiffened.

Corn opened unchanged, but fell on some under influence of what was reported increase in western offers. Receipts were liberal and prices were weak. Cash was neglected, but Dec. and May opened at a slight advance and closed strong at 1c higher.

Clover seed lost 25c on the opening, but recovered shortly after on some short covering. Receipts, 50 bags; shipments, 600 bags. Trading was quiet and dull. Dec. closing 7½c and March 5c higher.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Dec., 61½c; May, 59½c.

Oats—Dec., 35c; May, 35½c.

Clover Seed—Dec., $4.42½; March, $4.39.

No. 1 Timothy, $1.60.

Following are the quotations at the close from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Nov. 19
Cash	70½	70½	70	70	70½
Dec.	70½	70½	70	70	70½
May	73	73	72½	72½	73

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
May	73½	73½	73	73½	73½
Corn—					
Dec.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	59¼
May	62½	62¾	62	62¾	62½
Oats—					
Dec.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	37½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	75½	76	75	75½	75½
May	81	81	80¾	80¾	80¾
Corn—					
Dec.	66½	66¾	66¼	66¼	66¼
May	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	66¼

ST. LOUIS

Wheat—					
Dec.	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	72¼
May	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¼

DULUTH

Wheat—					
Dec.					67½
May					70½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$15.12	$15.40	$15.10	$15.40	$15.10
May	15.35	15.70	15.35	15.70	15.35
Lard—					
Nov				8.75	8.60
Jan.	8.60	8.77	8.60	8.77	8.60
May	8.77	8.95	8.75	8.95	8.75
Ribs—					
Nov				7.87	7.80
Jan.	7.75	7.87	7.75	7.87	7.75
May	7.90	8.05	7.90	8.05	7.90

Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Wheat—Operations were on large scale, in fact more public interest taken to-day's market than has been witnessed in some days. Every thing in way of statistics were favorable, double bearish, the world's visible showing a phenomenal increase on supply side. It heavy selling appeared with north west leading. With total operators 1,000 cars piled up, stocks at least 2 to 4 million bushels more than generally estimated. Wall street being a heavy buyer while commission houses absorbed liberal amounts. The liberal buying that appeared made shorts uneasy and towards the close many covered, which caused a sharp advance being helped along by strength in coarse grain. To-day's market has certainly demonstrated inherent strength that lies in wheat when confronted with all bearish factors that appeared. We look for an active and bulky market.

Corn receipts were again light, with offerings from country points on small scale. Reports sales at seaboard 7 loads. Provision people were good buyers with commission houses selling freely, giving a strong tone with indications favoring further advance.

Oats were down early on selling by commission houses and in sympathy with wheat and corn. The market turned very strong and advanced closing with sales of 500,000 bushels and a large cash business at Kansas City. Shorts were frightened and covered freely, with closing at a stiff advance, with indications for upward turn.

Provisions—Hogs were in large supply, with a good run for to-morrow, while cash demand for product did not improve.

MONEY AND STOCKS

New York, Nov. 18.—Noon.—Money on call firm at 6½ per cent. Time moderate paper, 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers bills at $4.87@4.87